The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 8072 第八千零七十二號 光緒癸未年十月初二日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1883. 禮拜四 香港英十一月一號 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 31, ANTON, German steamer, 396, Schroder, Hoihow 29th Oct., General.—WIELER & Co.

October 31, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 263, Rovsbech, Saigon 24th Oct., Rice.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

October 31, TELEMACHUS, British steamer, 1,412, H. Jones, London 12th Sept., and Singapore 20th Oct., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 31, ELECTRA, German str., 1,161, E. Kiler, Saigon 25th Oct., Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 31, DIAMOND, British bark, 391, Ness, Kuchinotzu 21st Oct., Coal.—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
OCTOBER 31ST.

Catterthun, British str., for Port Darwin.

DEPARTURES.

October 31, AMOY, British str., for Canton.

October 31, VICTORIA, British steamer, for Sourabaya.

October 31, LOTHAIR, British ship, for New York.

October 31, ALBANY, British steamer, for Shanghai.

October 31, ATALANTA, German steamer, for Chefoo.

October 31, CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, for Yokohama.

October 31, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy.

October 31, GLENELG, British steamer, for Singapore.

October 31, CATTERTHUN, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Activ*, str., from Saigon.—3 Chinese.

Per *Anton*, str., from Hoihow.—Mr. Nielsen, and 50 Chinese.

Per *Electra*, str., from Saigon.—8 Chinese.

Per *Telemachus*, str., from London, &c.—Mr. Crowl, and 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Glenelg*, str., for London.—Capt. J. C. Abbott.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Diamond* reports left Kuchinotzu on the 21st inst., and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Electra* reports left Saigon on the 25th inst., and had very strong N.E. monsoon during the whole passage.

The British steamer *Telemachus* reports left London on the 12th Sept., arrived at Singapore on the 20th inst., and left for this port on the 24th; had light variable wind and calm up to Pulo Sapatu; from thence strong monsoon cloudy, rainy and squally weather with high sea until arrival in this port.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.

12, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
13, Flying Fish, British s.-v., from Korea.
14, Waverley, British str., from Shanghai.
14, C. Marden, British sch., from Tientsin.
14, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
15, Takachiho Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
15, Strathmore, British str., from Kobe.
16, Curacoa, British corv., from Yokohama.
16, Ingo, German str., from Shanghai.
17, Kumamoto Maru, Jap. str., from H'kong.
17, Kamtchatka, Rus. str., from Wladivostock.
18, Cardiganshire, British str., from Kobe.
18, Sobol, Russian g-bt., from Wladivostock.
18, Tyne, British str., from Shanghai.
19, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
19, Sumanoura Maru, Jap. bk., from Y'hama.

October— DEPARTURES.

19, Batavia, British bark, for Shanghai.
13, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
13, Kolga, British bark, for Shanghai.
14, Bruno & Otto, Norw. bark, for Shanghai.
16, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
16, Waverley, British str., for Shanghai.
16, Takachiho Maru, Jap. str., for H'kong.
17, Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.
18, Kumamoto Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
18, Hed[illegible], British bark, for Shanghai.
18, Strathmore, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Curacoa, British corv., for Shanghai.
19, Nagoya Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.

12, Genbu Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
15, Seirio Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
15, Kengi Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
15, Kairio Maru, Jap. str., from Hauda.
15, Naniwa Maru, Jap. str., from Yokaichi.
15, Godavery, French str., from H'kong.
15, Wakanoura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
16, Arago, British str., from Manila.
16, Sattra, British bk., from Middlesborough.
17, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
17, Taganoura Maru, Jap. str., from Y'kaichi.
17, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., from Antwerp.
17, Seisho Maru, Jap. str., from Osaka.
17, H. Hall, British sh., from Middlesborough.
19, City of Peking, Amr. str., from H'kong.
19, Kosuge Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
19, Takasago Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
20, Tokai Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

October— DEPARTURES.

13, Tanais, French str., for H'kong.
13, Taganoura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
14, Iphigenia, German str., for Hamburg.
14, Pearl, Amr. bark, for Hakodate.
14, Niigata Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.
16, Seirio Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
17, Taganoura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
17, Pegasus, British sloop, for Singapore.
17, Kendin Maru, Jap. str., for Yokaichi.
17, Kairiu Maru, Jap. str., for Hauda.
17, Wakanoura Maru, Jap. str., for the wreck of the str. Kworio Maru.
17, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
18, Shidzuoka Maru, Jap str., for Shimidzu.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

Rosslyn (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 13
Sophocles	Hongkong	Sept. 15
Glamis Castle (s.)	Hankow	Sept. 16
Prism (s.)	Shanghai	Sept. 17
Asia	Manila	Sept. 18
Khedive (s.)	Shanghai	Sept. 19

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Sachem	Cardiff	June 12
Comet	Penarth	June 23
Elizabeth	Penarth	July 1
H.M.S. Merlin	Plymouth	July 7
Okeia	Hamburg	July 12
Jupiter	Cardiff	July 13
H.I.G.M.S. Stein	Plymouth	July 24
Osaka	London	July 31
Willy	Cuxhaven	Aug. 6
Wilhelm	London	Aug. 16
Sarpedon (s.)	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Lamington (s.)	Glasgow	Aug. 25
Laju (s.)	London	Aug. 27
Stamboul (s.)	Marseilles	Aug. 30
Dakota	Penarth	Sept. 4
Margrethe	Penarth	Sept. 13
Charlotte	Penarth	Sept. 13
Radnorshire (s.)	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Breconshire (s.)	London	Sept. 15
Andromeda	Penarth	Sept. 15
Bellerophon (s.)	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Gleneagles (s.)	London	Sept. 19
Constanzo	L'pool via Cardiff	Sept. 20

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES ... 926,765.62.
$5,926,765.62.

RESERVED FUND ..$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ...... 698,336.43.
$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
81] Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER .... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day admitted Mr. DE WESTLEY LAYTON as a Partner in our Firm.

BAIN & Co.
Taiwanfoo, 1st September, 1883. [1636

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised Mr. FRIEDRICH SEIP to Sign our Firm.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong & Shanghai, 1st October, 1883. [1803

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1449

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1st September, 1883. [1632

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to the community of Hongkong, and the Southern Out Ports, for their support during the late season begs to notify them that she will be prepared on and after the 1st of November proximo, to supply GAME, GAME PIES, SAUSAGES, BRAWN, ENGLISH PORK (Fresh and Pickled), FRESH and CORNED MEAT.

Every attention will be paid to careful packing and shipment, and the utmost despatch guaranteed.

LAVINIA HOPKINS,
Corner of Szechuen and Ningpo Roads
Shanghai, 1st October, 1883. [1834

HOP SHING & Co.
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
NESS IRON WORKS

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

ENGINE ROOM STORE, WEST POINT, HONGKONG. [1764

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS taken daily.

Also,

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
27th March, 1876 [11

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
1st January, 1882. [18

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ⅛ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
9th May, 1881. [60

THE CHINA MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.
Head Office, Haukow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
11th May, 1881. [16

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
January 1882. [958

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Agents.
7th December, 1882. [16

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
12th May, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
27th March, 1882. [692

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1705

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
20th May, 1881. [2

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
16th November, 1872. [14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
26th July, 1872. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
5th August, 1881. [17

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 1st November, 1883, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

An Invoice of JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE, BRONZES, EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

VASES, JARS, INCENSE BURNERS, BOWLS, CARD DISHES, PLATES, BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES, EGG-SHELL WARE, BRONZE FIGURES and ORNAMENTS, SILK EMBROIDERED FOLDING SCREENS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
24th October, 1883. [1938

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 5th November, 1883, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate in Hollywood Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Comprising:—

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 90, and Section C of Inland Lot No. 90 with the Messuages or Tenements thereon being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Hollywood Road as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years subject to the payment of the due proportions of the rents and to the performance of the Covenants and Conditions reserved by and contained in the Crown Lease of the whole of the said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing lettings thereof respectively.

For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to,

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong.
19th October, 1883. [1909

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October the PRICE of ICE will be reduced to 1½ Cents per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
17th September, 1883. [1724

MISS NELSON, Principal of the Raffles Girls' School, Singapore, returning to England at the end of January next, wishes to undertake the charge and Education of Children from the East.

Reference permitted to Lady WELD, Government House, Singapore.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak.

Dr. ROWELL, P.C.M.O., Singapore.

Mrs. BIGGS, Chaplaincy, Malacca. [1792

THE "CEYLON OBSERVER." PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE Oldest and Largest Paper in the Colony, with a Circulation far ahead of any other local print.

☞ THE ONLY CEYLON JOURNAL that receives regular SPECIAL TELEGRAMS of Mail and of other important Intelligence from Bombay, Madras, Galle, &c., besides REUTER'S SERVICE FROM EUROPE, &c.

Subscription, with Postage, to China and Japan, Rupees 47, in advance.

THE WEEKLY "CEYLON OBSERVER," with SUPPLEMENTS containing all Telegraphic Intelligence.

Subscription for China, Japan, Straits, &c., Rupees 19 per annum, in advance. Received at "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. [1979—1

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, **, * COGNAC.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Puro.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Mouton, Larose, St. Estephe, &c.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.

The "Carlton" Whiskey—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.

All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [206]

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING. [1610

THE LOGAN TRIAL.

A PAMPHLET, containing a full and revised Report of this trial, reprinted from the *Daily Press*, is now ready at the Booksellers and at this Office.

Price Fifty Cents.
"DAILY PRESS" Office.
2nd October, 1883.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

L. ROSE & CO.'S CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [992

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

BISNEE VILLA, POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
28th June, 1883. [29

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1st February, 1882. [30

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as "BEAUREGARD," with Garden and Tennis Lawn attached.

SHOP and DWELLING in Queen's Road Central.

AN OFFICE, in Queen's Road Central.

HOUSES at Spring Gardens, moderate rentals.

GODOWNS at East and West Points.

SMALL GODOWNS at Fletcher's Buildings.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd October, 1883. [1814

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
1st August, 1883. [1450

TO LET

THE THIRD FLOOR in the new Premises occupied by the Undersigned, Ice House Lane, containing 5 Rooms with Kitchen, Bathrooms and Servant Quarters attached.

Also 2 Large ROOMS on the Ground Floor suitable for Offices.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
6th October, 1883. [1835

ROOMS TO LET.

Apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Queen's Road, 10.
5th October, 1883. [1829

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
3rd March, 1881. [1057

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment and Trust by LEONG ON otherwise LEONG HOK CHAU of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Compradore.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the above mentioned Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said LEONG ON.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of November, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of distribution.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

CHIU U TIN.
KWOK TUN.
LO TSZ CHUNG.
1889] LI TAK CHEONG.

NOTICE.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment and Trust by LEONG YAT SAU otherwise MING KEE of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Accountant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the above mentioned Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said LEONG YAT SAU.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of November, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of distribution.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

CHIU U TIN.
KWOK TUN.
LO TSZ CHUNG.
1890] LI TAK CHEONG.

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend equal in Bouquet and Style to the Finest French BRANDY.

Sole Agent, Hongkong,
C. L. THEVENIN.
20th October, 1883. [1916

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.—A Fine Assortment of WHITE and RED BURGANDIES, GRAND HERMITAGE, CHAMBERTIN POMMARD, RICHEBOURG CHABLIS, Pints and Quarts, OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, COGNAC, &c.

Assorted LIQUORS, SYRUPS, and PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

18th October, 1883. [1897

W. BREWER has just received a very fine assortment of

AMERICAN CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, which for beauty of execution, surpasses any previous season's productions.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

Also,

A Good Selection of Fine Quality Leather Goods consisting of RUSSIA LEATHER,

BLOTTING BOOKS,
CARD-CASES,
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES,
PURSES, WRITING CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS and CHURCH SERVICES.

W. BREWER,
27] Queen's Road.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "TELEMACHUS." FROM LONDON.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 5th inst., for shipment per steamer "BELLEROPHON."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1st November, 1883. [1942

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS" & "SARPEDON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 1st November, 1883.

Goods undelivered after the 7th November, 1883, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1st November, 1883. [1942

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "STENTOR" AND "SARPEDON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th October, 1883.

Goods undelivered after the 2nd Nov., 1883, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
27th October, 1883. [1935

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VORTIGERN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
29th October, 1883. [1975

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CASSANDRA," Captain Lindemann, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
27th October, 1883. [1962

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CAIRNSMUIR," Captain Castle, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, 27th instant.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd November, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
27th October, 1883. [1960

FROM ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "ALBANY," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THREE P.M., TO-DAY, the 26th October.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
26th October, 1883. [1958

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

—No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "ANADYR,"
Address Mr. Mansfield, 2 Casks.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

KELLY AND WALSH'S
LIST OF NEW SEASON'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Little Ann—Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
The Boats of the World designed and described by one of the Craft.
Buckets and Spades, Nursery Rhymes Set to Music.
Old Proverbs with New Pictures.
Little Wide-a-Wake Volume 1884.
Little Folks Volume 1884.
Every Boy's Annual, 1884.
The Snow Queen by Hans Christian Anderson Illustrated by T. Pym.
Perseus the Gorgon Slayer Illustrated by Spence.
Good Times, Pictures by Dora Wheeler.
A Day in a Child's Life Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
Sunny Hours and Pretty Flowers—Illustrated by G. Lambert.
A Large Assortment of Bright Coloured Toy Books on Paper and Linen.

NEW BOOKS.

Low's Life of General Sir Fred. Roberts.
Prescott's The Sailing Boat and its Management.
Gordon's Electricity and Magnetism 2 Vols.
Rowe's Every Day Life in India.
Harrison's Womans Handwork in Modern Houses
Querist's Birthday Book and Confession Album.
Translations of Peking Gazette, 1882.
Customs Medical Reports—New Issue.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [26

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
20th October, 1883. [1931

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1706

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
WILL OPEN THEIR SEASON EARLY
NEXT WEEK
(dependent upon the arrival of the next Mitsu Bishi Steamer)
with
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA
THE
PIRATES OF PENZANCE

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY BY
C. J. BARBER.
Correct Costumes and Artistic Properties.

The Company having had a most successful Season at Shanghai and in Japan, will spare neither pains nor expense to mount all their pieces in the most complete manner.

PRICES:
Dress Circle and Stalls $2.00
Pit $1.00

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
Dress Circle or Stalls, 12 Nights $20.00

In the Subscription series no piece will be presented twice.

Box plan now ready at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

30th October, 1883. [1977

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM 15th November, a SMALL HOUSE or UPPER FLAT of a large House. Rents must be moderate. Particulars to be sent to

A. B. C.,
Care of this Office.
1st November, 1883. [1944

CHOICE BRONZES.
FINE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNÉ WARE.
Hand Painted Tea and Breakfast Sets of artistic design and exquisite workmanship
CURIOSITIES.
FURNITURE, PIANOS,
PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY,
Opposite City Hall. [550

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1st November, 1883. [1942

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain S. Ashton, expected here TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
1st November, 1883. [1935

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"BELLEROPHON,"

Captain Freeman, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1st November, 1883. [1987

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1st November, 1883. [1906

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"ANNA,"

Jessen, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1st November, 1883. [1985

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed charge as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
29th October, 1883. [1969

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per Cent on Contributions and a Dividend of Eighteen Dollars and Twenty Nine Cents per Share for the year 1882, will be payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
22nd October, 1883. [1921

A GENTLEMAN who has had long and varied experience in Commercial Business, and is quite competent to take charge of Books, Cash, Correspondence, or the General Management of an Office, is open to a re-engagement in China at the end of the year. Unexceptionable references. Address

DELTA,
Post Office, Amoy.
24th October, 1883. [1939

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the Suez Canal in Quarantine, thus avoiding any detention in EGYPT. The Homeward mails are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports prevents the landing of passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the vessel which calls at MARSEILLES en route—stopping a few hours only to discharge cargo—and proceed in her direct to LONDON, thus avoiding all quarantine delays and inconveniences. The passages of the steamers will be accelerated, and they will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
7th September, 1883. [1673

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1883.

It is always difficult for foreigners to understand the accounts of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The last report was not less ambiguous than its predecessors, but there was no mistake about the fact that the shareholders were to get a dividend of ten per cent. Seeing that business had been extremely bad during the year, a company which could afford to pay such a dividend as this was to be looked upon as eminently successful. Almost directly afterwards, however, we hear that the company is in financial difficulties, and this although new shares to the value of a million taels had been issued and taken up during the year covered by the report. According to the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, the amount contributed by the Viceroy of Chihli to the necessities of the Company is Tls. 150,000, and the balance required has been taken up by native banks and private capitalists. What the amount required was does not appear. One of the Shanghai papers a few days ago gave currency to a report that His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG had advanced one million taels to one of the managers of the Company, that TSO-TSUNG-TANG had responded to an application made to him for a loan to the extent of Tls. 750,000, and that the Chinese had negotiated a loan with a local foreign bank for Tls. 300,000. This would now seem to have been an exaggerated rumour, at all events as to the amount contributed by the Viceroy of Chihli, and probably also as to its other statements, but there is no room for doubt that the Company was urgently in want of funds, and to a very considerable amount. How far this unfortunate position is to be ascribed to the shipping business of the Company it is impossible to ascertain, for the Company has other irons in the fire. It made a loan of Tls. 210,000 to Korea last year, and the Kaiping Mining Company is in reality a branch of the China Merchants' Company. It is possible that a portion of the money now required may be wanted for some new undertaking with which foreigners are as yet unacquainted, and some of it is evidently wanted for the Kaiping business. On the whole, however, it would seem pretty clear that this semi-official Company is in rather a bad way, and it looks as though shareholders have been receiving dividends out of capital.

Now that the Koreans have taken the "leap in the dark" which the more conservative among them considered the admission of foreigners into the country would be, they seem more inclined for progress than their Chinese neighbours. Although when the Japanese were first admitted to trade with Korea the Koreans were indignant with them for discarding some of their traditions and customs, yet the Koreans are now not indisposed to follow the Japanese lead, and certainly show more inclination to copy Japan than China. In one respect, however, they have very sensibly adopted the example of China, namely, in entrusting their Customs Service to European management and organisation. Mr. VON MOLLENDORFF, the Inspector-General of Korean Customs, appears to have acquired considerable influence, and to be the adviser of the King. Acting under his influence, His Majesty has, it is stated, determined to emerge from his accustomed seclusion and show himself, presumably on state occasions, among his people. So far he has either not found courage to break so thoroughly through tradition or else the opportunity has not yet arrived. But in many directions the Koreans are moving, and showing a superiority to ancient prejudice perfectly surprising when the formerly impenetrable nature of their isolation is considered. The despatch of an Embassy to the United States, the manner in which Mr. FOOTE, the American Minister, was received at Seoul, and the reforms contemplated in the administration are all signal and significant proofs of the great change that has come over Korean opinion. There may of course be a reaction, and signs are not wanting that there is a strong feeling against the innovations made and threatened, but the tide of progress will, we think, continue to flow though it may meet with some checks. So far the best feeling has been exhibited towards foreigners, who meet with every protection from the officials, and the people generally show a cordiality to the stranger which never at any period of foreign intercourse with China has been extended by the Chinese to the "outer barbarian." There have been several disputes between the Japanese and Koreans, but it is probable that the former were not altogether free from blame, and none of these have led to any serious quarrel. The attack on the Japanese Legation in July, 1882, was the work of a revolutionary mob, and was no indication of an anti-foreign spirit among the mass of the people. Sir HARRY PARKES and the German Consul-General have gone to Seoul to endeavour to negotiate amended treaties, in which doubtless they will be successful, and the Hermit Kingdom will then be opened to most of the leading powers. It will not for some time afford much of a field for commerce, as both the wants and resources of Korea are limited, but as the people advance in civilisation so will they develop new needs, to pay for the supply of which they will naturally become larger producers and tap the mineral wealth of the kingdom.

M. Tricou, the French Minister to China, left Peking for the South on the 19th October.

The Agent informs us that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Irouaddy*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port yesterday at noon.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is summoned for Friday at 2.30 p.m. The following is the Order of the Day:—(1) Presentation of despatches. (2) Colonial Secretary to propose votes.

The Oriental Congress, which met at Leyden in September, passed a resolution to memorialize the Government of England to compile and publish an Anglo-Chinese and Chinese-English dictionary.

The British steamer *Thales* left the Cosmopolitan dock and the British steamer *Arratoon Apcar* docked at Kowloon yesterday. The British steamer *Oceanic* and the Spanish steamer *Don Juan* will be docked at Sam-shui-po to-day.

In another column we print the programme of the Hongkong Races, 1884, from which it will be seen that His Highness the Maharajah of Johore has presented a cup to be run for on the first day, and Mr. W. Reiners has given a cup, styled "The Farewell Cup," which figures as the first event on the programme for the third day. Entries must be made before 5 p.m. on the 19th January next.

It appears that, on behalf of a foreign company, there has been submitted to the Governor-General of the Philippines a scheme for substituting by the electric light the present mode of lighting the city of Manila, so well known to be defective and badly managed by the contractor, at no greater expense than that now incurred for the purpose. The scheme is indeed a dazzling one, and deserves to be taken into careful consideration.—*Diario*.

There is a Chinese portrait-painter in Chicago whose name is Dong Tony and whose professional success has been such that he was able to exhibit to a reporter the other day with pardonable pride an order-book containing the names of thirty-two persons, some of whom are prominent citizens of Chicago. On the walls of his apartments hang several portraits in oil which seemed to the reporter to be really good works of art. Their most conspicuous characteristic is the smoothness of the surface, which looks like water-colour. Moreover, that is the point on which the artist considers himself far superior to his American rivals.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 20th October, says:—"The amount contributed by the Viceroy of Chihli to the necessities of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. is Tls. 150,000, which went forward per *Hae-An*. The balance required has been taken up by native banks and private capitalists, as stated in my former letter, partly on account of the late satisfactory results of the Kaiping coal-mines, and partly owing to the encouragement afforded by the special grant of the Viceroy. Since Tuesday over two thousand Kaiping mining shares have changed hands here, at prices varying from Tls. 85 to Tls. 117, and to-day the scrip is quoted at Tls. 120."

Of late, says the *Batavia Dagblad*, the establishment of a new town of Anjer either at Merak or elsewhere has been suggested. Tidings regarding Anjer show us there is every likelihood that Old Anjer will revive in the end. Even now, ships lie in Anjer roadstead as of old. Native traders again bring fruits and refreshments on board and at the usual signal, the native pilots, who have now settled at Java-in the direction of Kreos, come forward in prahus which they have somehow managed again to secure. At Merak there is no water. At Anjer the conduit, the reservoirs of which are still uninjured, can be repaired. Of the harbour canal at Anjer, one of the quay walls is still in being. The town of Anjer can be rebuilt about one mile from the old site upon higher ground. At Merak the hills rise much steeper out of the sea, and steps will have to be cut into them towards the top. At Anjer finally a portion of the native population has survived. At Merak none.

The annual bazaar in aid of the funds of the Baxter Chinese Girls' School was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and was probably one of the most successful which has ever been held on behalf of this deserving institution. The St. Andrew's Hall was decorated with flags for the occasion, and set out with stalls, and it is to the credit of the ladies who provided stalls that such a large display of fancy and useful articles was offered for sale. We never remember to have seen so extensive an assortment of goods displayed for sale in any previous bazaar connected with the School. On each side of the room were three stalls, and along the centre were four others; each had a large number of lady assistants, who were indefatigable in their endeavours to dispose of as many of the articles under their charge as could be got rid of, and, as far as we could see, each stall was exceedingly well patronised. Shortly after the bazaar opened, customers began to fill the room, and judging by appearances, the market appeared a most thriving one. The room was pretty nearly full all the time, and there were times when a want of space was somewhat felt. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen who patronised the sale yesterday afternoon were H. E. Sir George Bowen, with Lady and the Misses Bowen. Next year it would, perhaps, be as well to take the larger hall for this event. We were glad to hear that the bazaar had been most successful yesterday afternoon, but we are unable as yet to state the amount realised to the funds of the institution. The following are the ladies who presided at the stalls.—Refreshments—Mrs. Marsh and Miss Thornton, Miss Barff, Miss Hugo, and Miss W. Haseland; fancy goods stalls—Mrs. MacEwen and Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Poesnecker and Mrs. Erdmahn, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Mulloy, Mrs. Barff and Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Grundy, and Miss Grimble, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. V. Smith, Mrs. Burdon, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. Ost. Miss Johnstone and Miss de Jersey had a very busy time superintending the arrangements, and no doubt the result has proved very gratifying to them. The band of the Buffs played a well selected programme of airs in the St. George's Hall during the afternoon, and contributed materially to the success of the affair.

It is said that the troubles at Seoul, which necessitated the return thither from Chefoo of the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, have been arranged.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King of Portugal, and the Lusitano Club was illuminated with Chinese lanterns in the evening in honour of the occasion.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The thieves who stole Sir George Bowen's clothing at the Nan-k'ou inn, are, according to the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, to be severely punished; and so is the innkeeper.

We have received the following, through Colonel Mosby, United States Consul at this port, for publication:—At a regular meeting of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, held September 20th, 1883, the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved: that all vessels bringing lepers to this port be placed in quarantine and held there until bonds are given for the return of said leper or lepers to the place from whence he, she, or they have come, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to all the principal ports of the Pacific Ocean with which this port is in direct communication."

The *Courier* says:—"Sir Harry Parkes, H.B.M.'s Minister in China, and Mr. Zappe, German Consul-General for Japan, were expected at Seoul on the 22nd October, to negotiate treaties with the King of Korea. Mr. Aston, H.B.M.'s Consul at Kobe, had arrived on the 16th October, to make preparations for their reception. The Japanese Minister to Korea was to have left Seoul on the 16th October, to winter in Japan, but he decided to wait the arrival of the British Minister."—The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says that Sir Harry arrived there on the 20th October, accompanied by Mr. Walter C. Hillier; so he would hardly reach Korea on the 22nd, especially as he was going to visit the Viceroy the following morning.

The Shanghai *Mercury* says:—The steam-dredger *Anding*, which has been at Woosung during the past two months, returned on the 25th October, to Shanghai. She made during that time some attempts to scrape a few tons of mud off the bar, but was finally laid up. There are various rumours current as to the reasons for her being ordered to discontinue dredging operations. Some say that her anchors and cable were found to be too light, and could not resist the strong current. Others say that she will shortly proceed to Port Arthur, to commence operations there which she is expected to accomplish in about six months' time. Natives are of opinion that the reason for the dredger not being allowed to work is, that, in case of war, large ships of war would be enabled to come up to Shanghai, and they are probably right in their conjectures. The *Anding* left Shanghai on the 26th October for the North Tree.

Mr. Colquhoun, in his account of Tonquin in the *Times*, says:—"The administration, though admirable, fails here as in China, and from the same reason, the main cause being the inadequacy of pay. Corruption as a fine art has been carried to the highest limits. When you learn the scale of official salaries you will understand one reason why honesty is an unknown quality in Tonquin, at least among officials. The monthly pays are—governor, 16s.; prefect, 2s. 6d.; private soldiers, 9d. Higher officials have to maintain a certain degree of pomp. Their appointments are gained on the Chinese competitive system. An Annamese scholar is as conceited, priggish, and ignorant of all useful knowledge as his Chinese *confrère*. The Annamite Mandarin has the reputation, according to the French, of being shrewd, cunning, cruel, and oppressive to those beneath him, and of being subservient to those above him, and, above all, to understand the *art d'attendre*. I see no reason to doubt the justice of the criticism."

Our Shanghai morning contemporary enters upon an explanation of the title Chung-t'ang. It says:—"The expression 'Chung-t'ang' appears to have been a little perplexing to some of our readers, who, accustomed to hear the Viceroys of Chihli and Nanking spoken of as Li Hung-chang and Tso Tsung-t'ang respectively, do not understand what is meant by the less familiar affix. Chung-t'ang is simply the title attaching to the office of Grand Secretary, and may be rendered, though inadequately enough, Minister of the Presence. There are four Grand Secretaries, two of whom are Chinese and two Manchu,—Li Hung-chang, Tso Tsung-t'ang, Pao Yün, and Ling Kuei; besides two Assistant Grand Secretaries, who at present are Wên Yü and Li Hung-tsao. To this office are attached the honorary titles of Senior and Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, which confer upon the bearer the right of being addressed as Kung-pao. These and many other titles are borne by both Tso and Li."

Says the *N. C. Daily News*:—"An esteemed correspondent at Peking, in his account of the last meeting of the Peking Missionary Association, makes use of an expression which can scarcely fail to attract the attention of many readers. He says, speaking of the Emperor of the Hsiung-nu, that the Chinese 'did for him what was not done for the Emperor of Austria; they styled him Huang Ti, while in the Austro-Hungarian Treaty the occupant of the Hapsburg throne is simply called Huang Shan.' Now we confess that is the first time we have ever heard any distinction made between the two styles. Huang Ti means literally Imperial Ruler, and Huang Shang Imperial Supreme—in fact the latter is sometimes translated 'Imperial Majesty. The idea of Huang Shan being an inferior title to Huang Ti is an entirely new one to us. Mr. Meyers in his 'Chinese Government' renders them both 'the Emperor'; with the double elevation, 'His Majesty the Emperor.' Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with some further remarks in elucidation of his criticism."

A Korean correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following interesting particulars in reference to the King and Queen of Korea:—The King is a young man of thirty-two, and it is only since the summer of 1882 that he has actually been at the head of the state. Unlike most Eastern potentates, he has but one wife, but at the same time he may have as many as he chooses. It is stated that there is no limit to the royal concubines, but that as the Queen keeps a sharp lookout upon her royal master they do not lead a life of leisure and idleness. As all the court dresses, embroideries, and many other fancy articles are said to be made in the palace, it is but fair to presume that these women find something with which to occupy themselves. One of the most curious circumstances in regard to the King is that he has no name. He is simply known as "The King," and not until he dies is a name given him. He has the power to name his successor to the throne, and that successor need not of necessity be the next of blood. He is never seen by his people, and only leaves the palace precincts twice a year, and then for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies at a temple some half mile away. In stature he is below the medium height; has a handsome, pleasant face, jet black hair, a light moustache and imperial of the same colour, a white complexion, beautiful teeth, and, the most noticeable of all, dancing black eyes that seem to be overflowing with merriment. His state dress is of crimson satin, heavily embroidered with golden dragons, and the dress of the nobles at court is of a dark green with a square piece of embroidery on the breast and on the back representing flying storks. He is always accompanied by two immense eunuchs, who are also nobles. Up to the time of the presentation of General Foote, the American Envoy, in May last, the King had seen but one other foreigner, Mr. Von Mollendorff, Minister of Customs. It is the latter's intention as the gradual introduction of new ideas will permit, to have the King appear in public among the people. He is already prepared for it, but it is questionable whether the people are quite ready for such an innovation upon their old-established customs. The Queen's household is entirely separate from that of the King, as, owing to the customs of the country, she is surrounded by women and can only be seen by women. She has never been seen by a foreigner, but is described as being very beautiful. Before the arrival of the wife of the American Minister in Seoul the Queen had expressed an ardent desire to see her, but as yet she has not done so, although she sent eight of her ladies in waiting to make a formal call soon after Mrs. Foote reached there. So closely were they guarded and concealed that no one at the Legation save Mrs. Foote saw them. It is said that Korean ladies are averse to calling, owing to the fact that they do not wish their calls returned, because in that case foreigners might see the low position they occupy in the social scale, and the degraded condition of their lives.

We have received from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. some specimens of their new Christmas and New Year cards. They are now showing a large assortment of these tasteful and pretty reminders of the festive season, and some are of most unique and artistic design. The American goods are specially excellent, being hand painted on satin. Altogether there is a very pleasing variety.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 30th October.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, disclaims any hostility towards Russia.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The second ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Canton Insurance Office was held at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday morning. There were present—Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon (Consulting Committee), D. Ruttunjee, B. Layton, T. Jackson, F. T. P. Foster, A. P. MacEwan, A. G. Morris, J. Bell-Irving, J. C. dos Remedios, D. Sayle, Ng Awei, Ho Tun (Native Agent), and E. E. Dear.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, this is the second ordinary general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office since it was reconstituted as a limited company, and it is our duty to lay before you a report of the first year's working of the re-constituted office, together with a statement of accounts. That report has been in the hands of the shareholders now for some days, and I do not know that I can add anything very special to the information which it contains. The amount of premia collected during the year was very satisfactory, and at one time it appeared as if we should have had a most successful year. Towards the close of the period, however, serious and very heavy losses fell upon the office, which marred the fair prospect which the open statement of accounts which we laid before you this time last year showed. I cannot say the accounts are altogether unsatisfactory, considering we have been able to pay 10 per cent. to shareholders, 10 per cent. bonus to contributors of business, and to place $55,000 to the credit of reserve fund; but the amount we paid to contributors compares unfavourably, I regret to say, with the very handsome returns given by other local offices, and if we are to hold our own we shall have to do better in the future. I have every confidence we shall do so. I am sure the shareholders will agree with the discretion that has been exercised by the General Agents and Consulting Committee in placing the sum of $55,000 to the credit of the reserve fund, bearing in mind the importance of strengthening in every way the position of the company. With regard to the business of the current year, I am extremely happy to inform you that the amount of premium collected to the 30th September amounts to $1,096,293, and that so far as is known the balance of premium over all losses known to 24th October amounts to $667,370, which compares very favourably with the statement we laid before you last October, when that balance was $535,814. At the same time you must bear in mind that premiums are not profits and that we have the most hazardous time of the year still to pass through. The usual formal resolutions as to the appointment of the Consulting Committee and auditors will be laid before you. Before I ask you to adopt the report and pass the accounts I shall be very pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may have to put to me.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN moved that the report submitted by the General Agents be adopted and the accounts passed, which was seconded by Mr. LAYTON and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. JACKSON, Messrs. Ryrie, Dalrymple, Sassoon, Bottomley, and Darby were re-elected as the Consulting Committee.

On the motion of Mr. RUTTUNJEE, seconded by Mr. FOSTER, Messrs. COXON and MACEWEN were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—That completes the formal business of the meeting, gentlemen.

Mr. JACKSON—I move a vote of thanks to the General Agents, Consulting Committee, and officers of the company.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting terminated.

THE TRAGEDY IN GAGE STREET.

The inquests on the bodies of John Drewes and Francisca Berger were resumed at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and Messrs. T. J. B. D. Buschmann, F. F. Carneiro, and F. Britto as jury, when the following additional evidence was taken.

P. C. William Maclean said he was on duty at the Central Station at four o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult., when a report that someone was shot was brought to the Station, in consequence of which he went to No. 6, Gage-street, and there saw the deceased man lying on the floor in the front room of the first floor, with a revolver by him, three chambers of which had been recently discharged, the revolver being still hot. The deceased woman was lying near him, her head being supported by the first witness. He left the body as it was and brought away the revolver; at that time the woman was bleeding from the right side of her neck. One of the women said they had been playing a tune preparatory to going to rest. They appeared to witness to be sober.

Dr. C. J. Wharry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said the body of Drewes was brought to the Hospital on the 24th at about half-past four in the morning. He opened the head and found that a bullet had passed through the brain, having entered through the roof of the mouth, and it remained lodged inside the skull. He should think death must have been instantaneous. The woman was admitted to the Hospital at one p.m. on the 24th, she and suffering from a gunshot wound in the neck, and she died the next morning shortly after two o'clock. He did not dissect her. The bullet was lodged under the skin on the other side of the neck. She was conscious all the time she was in the Hospital; she gave no account of what had happened.

Chun Alum, Drewes's boy, said his master always had the revolver produced hanging up on his wall, and it was always loaded. He got down the revolver for the deceased, and gave it him, and he then saw it was loaded in all its chambers.

Miss Kitty Waters was recalled and said the deceased was the only visitor to the house on the night of this occurrence, no one else was in the place but those who lived there.

The Coroner—Can you now give any reason for this occurrence?

Witness—No, I cannot alter my statement.

Then you can give no cause?—No.

It never struck you he was mad?—No.

He never behaved in a queer manner?—No.

You have seen him the worse for liquor, have you not?—No.

Miss S. Clark said she had known Drewes since September 1879, and had seen him pretty often since that time.

The Coroner—Did he ever strike you as being a man out of his mind?

Witness—No.

He was always able to talk quite sensibly?—Yes, sir.

He drank a good deal, did he not?—Yes.

He was sober on this night?—Yes.

You had not noticed anything strange in his conduct during that night?—No, quite the reverse.

You had no other visitors to the house that night?—There was someone there who left at half past eleven, but he was not there when the deceased was there. There were only Captain Drewes, Miss Berger, Miss Waters, and myself.

There had been previous visitors that night?—Yes.

But during the whole time he was there there were no other visitors?—No.

He was there the greater part of the earlier part of the night, was he not?—Yes.

You don't think the other visitors had anything to do with the cause of the act; no jealousy?—Nothing whatever; he knew nothing about them. They were gentlemen.

He knew nothing about any other visitors so far as you know?—No.

He never spoke of them in any way?—No.

And you can give no reason for the occurrence?—Nothing whatever; and the most astonishing thing to me is that the occurrence occurred.

Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon, said he was called to attend the deceased woman in Gage-street, at about four a.m. on the 24th. He went there immediately, and found her suffering from a wound at the base of the right side of the neck, where a bullet had entered. He passed a probe into the wound to the depth of four inches, but it did not touch the bullet. He could do no more there, and he arranged for her removal to the hospital. At that time the whole of the body was paralysed below the neck, but whether it was merely a shock or a fracture of the spine he was then unable to say, though a *post mortem* examination of the body had shown the latter to be the case. She was conscious, and was only in much pain when her head was moved. She made no statement, but she said something about being shot, and she did not know why, as she had given no cause for it. He did not know Drewes during life, though he knew he had assaulted her several times during the past year.

Inspector Quincey said he knew the deceased man when he was alive, as Capt. Drewes, a pilot for Messrs. Siemssen & Co. between here and Canton. He had known the deceased five or six years; he was acting in the capacity of pilot up to the time of his death, and witness heard that he was to have taken a steamer to Canton at five o'clock that morning. As far as witness knew the deceased had always been a quiet sort of man until lately, when he seemed to have become addicted to drinking, and rather riotous. He was mixed up in one or two assault cases in connection with this very woman, and they had both been bound over to keep the peace by his Worship (Mr. Wodehouse). Witness could not state the deceased's age, but he should think it was about forty-two. He could not state the age of the woman.

Miss Waters, in answer to the Coroner, said she could not state Miss Berger's age.

The jury found that John Drewes murdered Francisca Berger, and afterwards committed suicide.

SUPREME COURT.

October 31st.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE REV. FATHER SAINZ v. KWOK YUNG KAI, KWOK YUNE FO, AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Wise, instructed by Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not put in an appearance.

The plaintiff's petition, which was filed on the 1st October, set forth that he was a priest in holy orders, formerly residing in Hongkong, but now at Amoy, and the first two defendants were merchants, the next two bankers, and the fifth was a compradore; who were acting as executors and administrators of the late Kwok Acheong. The defendants, in consideration of receiving $35,000, from the plaintiff, assigned to him all those parcels of ground registered as Marine Lot 106, and Inland Lots 205, 205A, 205B, and 205C, with all buildings and erections thereon, subject to a provision for the redemption of such premises if the money was paid on the 9th February, 1883, the said sum of $35,000, and interest accruing thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum. The plaintiff prayed that an account might be taken by the court of all matters due to the plaintiff and an order given accordingly, together with the costs of these proceedings, and that the defendants might also be restrained from removing or injuring any of the property on the said lands.

Mr. Wise called the necessary evidence to prove his case, and

His Lordship made the order applied for.

POLICE COURT.

October 31st.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

PAWNBROKING OFFENCES.

Lau-Kit, master of the Tai Han pawn shop, No. 32, West-street, Taipingshan, was summoned by P. S. Butlin on a charge of failing to keep a general book in his business as required by Ordinance 3 of 1860.

Butlin said he went to the shop in search of some articles, and found there a silver watch with a gold chain attached, and the entry in the book was for a watch only, and not for a chain.

The defendant said he did not enter the chain because it was copper and he advanced nothing on it.

Fined $10.

DRUNKENNESS, &C.

Henry Charl Madson, American seaman, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly and with assaulting one Won Lin Pang on the 30th ult.

The complainant said he was interpreter at No. 7, Station, and on Tuesday evening he was called to the Charge Room to interpret a case in which the defendant was concerned, a complaint from a jinricksha coolie against him. It was arranged that the defendant should pay the coolie ten cents, and he put the money down, but when the coolie took it, the defendant struck him with his fist and walking stick. The coolie ran out, and complainant endeavoured to [illegible] him back so as to have the sailor punished, but could not find him, and when he returned to the Station the defendant struck him across the face with his stick. Complainant told the man he was police interpreter but the defendant then tried to strike him again.

The defendant said he knew nothing about the matter, and expressed contrition.

Fined $10.

GAMBLING.

Five Chinese were brought up, on remand, charged with trespassing and gambling on the premises of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Quarry Bay, on the 26th ult.

Mr. McIntyre said that on the 26th he saw gambling going on on a large scale outside the Taikoo Sugar Works premises. There were ten tables with lamps all round, and ten or twelve men gambling at each. He went for the police and saw the men arrested. The first defendant was not employed on the works; he came from Kowloon, and presided over the gambling; he was a professional gambler. The gambling had been going on some time.

The first defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, the others were discharged.

CHARGE OF BEING POSSESSED OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Cheung Ayip, ricepounder, was charged with being in possession of stolen property, and of six pawn tickets also relating to stolen property.

P.S. Butlin said that on the 26th ult. a report was made to the Central Station by Li Sum Yu, living at 153, Queen's-road Central, that his house had been entered through the skylight, and two brass pipes and clothing to the value of $40 stolen. On the 28th, in consequence of certain information, witness went to No. 49, East-street, Taipingshan, where the prisoner lived, and took a pillow box and certain other articles said to be on to the man, and when the prisoner was arrested later on, he claimed them as his property. The articles included a jacket which the complainant identified as part of his lost property, and in the pillow box were found six pawn tickets, and these were found to relate to the greater part of the clothing stolen. The pawnbrokers identified the prisoner from a number of others as the person who pawned the things.

Evidence was called establishing all these facts, and it was also proved that the prisoner had been twice sentenced to six months' hard labour for larceny, and had only been released from gaol about a fortnight before this robbery was committed.

He was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

HONGKONG RACES, 1884.

The following is the programme:—

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

The WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; entrance $5, with $75 added. Half-a-mile.

The ASHLEY CUP, value $150, presented by F. D. Sassoon, Esq., for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; entrance $5; weight for inches. One mile.

The HONGKONG DERBY, sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries, with $100 added for 1st pony, and $50 for 2nd; for all China ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry (Saturday, 19th January, 1884); first pony, 70 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; third, 10 per cent.; weight 10st. 10lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. [Nominations close to the Clerk of the Course, at the Club on Wednesday, the 19th Dec., 1883.]

The MAHARAJAH CUP, presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Johore, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting 10lbs. extra; Subscription Griffins allowed 7lbs.; entrance $10; second pony to receive half the entrance money. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

The VALLEY STAKES, sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, for Subscription Griffins only; weight for inches. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

The FOOCHOW CUP, value $200, presented by the Foochow Community, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; entrance $5. Two miles.

The CANTON CUP, value $150, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies that have never won a race previous to this meeting; weight for inches; winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; entrance $5. One mile.

The JOCKEY CUP, for all China ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry; weight 11st., and Jockeys that have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or China; entrance $5. Once round.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

The SCURRY STAKES, sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, for all *bonâ fide* Griffins at the date of entry; Subscription Griffins allowed 7lbs., except winner of Valley Stakes; weight for inches. One mile.

The EXCHANGE PLATE, value $500, presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong, for China ponies; weight for inches; entrance $10; second pony to receive half of the entrance money. Two miles.

The GERMAN CUP, value 100 guineas, presented by Members of the German Club, for Subscription Griffins only; weight for inches; entrance $10; second pony to receive 75 per cent.; third pony 25 per cent. of entrance money. One-and-a-quarter-miles.

The PARSEE CUP, value $150, presented by the Parsee Community, for China ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of Entry; weight for inches; winners of one race at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; of two races, 12lbs. extra; Subscription Griffins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs; entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

The PROFESSIONAL CUP, value $, presented, for China Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; winners of one race at this meeting; 7lbs. extra; of two races, 10lbs. extra; and of three races, 15lbs. extra; previous non-starters to carry 12st; entrance $10; second pony to receive 50 per cent of entrance money; third pony 25 per cent. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

The DRIVING CLOUD CUP, presented by Messrs. Paterson and Bell Irving, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; entrance $15; second pony to receive 50 per cent.; third pony 25 per cent of entrance money. One-mile-and-a-half.

The BROKERS' CUP, value $250; a forced entry of $5 each for all entered Subscription Griffins; 70 per cent of the entrance money to go to the second, and 30 per cent to the third pony; weight for inches; previous winners, 7lbs. extra; penalties accumulative. One mile.

The FLYAWAY STAKES, for all China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; Subscription Griffins allowed 7lbs; entrance $5, with $100 added. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

The WALTER PLATE, for all ponies, 12st.; previous winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra; entrance $5, with $100 added. One mile.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The FAREWELL CUP, value $200, presented by W. Reiners, Esq., for Subscription Griffins only; entrance $5; entrance money to go to second pony, weight for inches; previous winners, 7lbs. extra. One mile.

The CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 guineas, for China ponies; to be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner; weight for inches; entrance (forced) $5; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; and third, 10 per cent. of entrance money. One-mile-and-three-quarters.

The LADIES' PURSE, for all China, Manila, and Japan ponies, to be handicapped by the Stewards; entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

The NAVY PLATE, value $300, presented by Officers of H. M. Fleet, for all China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting of one race, 5lbs. extra; of two races, 7lbs. extra; and of three or more races, 10lbs. extra; non-starters at this meeting excluded; entrance $10; second pony to receive half of the entrance money. One mile.

The KEECHONG CUP, value $, presented, for China, Manila, and Japan ponies; weight for inches; entrance $10. From the Black Rock twice round and in.

The GARRISON CUP, presented by the Officers of the Garrison, for all *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance $10; Subscription Griffins allowed 7lbs. From two mile-post once round and in.

The CONSOLATION STAKES, for all beaten China, Manila, and Japan ponies at this meeting; weight for inches; entrance $5, with $100 added; second pony to receive $50. Seven furlongs.

The NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES, for all beaten Subscription Griffins; entrance $5, with $100 added for the first pony, and $50 for the second pony; weight for inches. Half-a-mile.

The CHAMPION STAKES, a forced entry for all China, Manila, and Japan ponies, winners at this meeting; optional to beaten ponies; weight for inches; entrance $20; winners of two races, $30; of three or more races, $50, with $100 added. One-mile-and-a-half.

SHANGHAI.

It is worthy of note that there was not a single vessel alongside the Associated Wharves on the 25th Oct., and no vessels were telegraphed as leaving China ports or Hongkong for Shanghai.

We mentioned some time ago that one of the China Merchants' Company's steamers was to be fitted with an electric bow light. We now learn that at present there is no steamer in the company that has machinery suitable for driving a dynamo machine, and so the project has to be given up for a time.

His Excellency Tso Tsung-t'ang left Shanghai early on the morning of the 24th October with his convoy fleet. The city authorities were up at 3 a.m. making preparations to see their visitor off. As his steamer left Kin-le-yuen, the soldiers fired three volleys in his honour, and this was answered by the guns of the fleet.

The performance of Li Hung-chang's band in the Garden on the 25th Oct. attracted a good number of foreigners, in spite of the chilliness of the weather. The band played very creditably indeed and we congratulate M. Bigel upon the success he has achieved in training them. The Chinese tunes were too much weighted under the foreign arrangement, which deprived them of a good deal that was characteristic; but they formed a distinctive and agreeable feature of the entertainment. *Ma-ma, hao hun-t'u* (Mamma, you're extremely stupid) is the disrespectful title of a well-known Chinese air, which makes a capital march; the first of the two was, however, the more taking melody.—*Daily News.*

SOOLOO.

The *Straits Times* translates the following from the *Comercio*:—Nothing worthy of mention has happened in this Settlement during the interval since the despatch of my last letter. In default of available intelligence, I will proceed with combating a scheme brought forward by one of the Manila newspapers for colonising this island by bringing European settlers hither. It is evident that, in the present condition of Sooloo, any pioneer colonists who might arrive cannot, without danger, establish themselves in places at a distance from the town, and hence will have to settle in the latter or in its immediate neighbourhood. On entering this town it strikes one at the first glance that, with regard to its site, it has so many conspicuous disadvantages that, to remedy them, even partially, would require heavier expense than might be incurred by removing it forthwith to another site in order to fit the defences to the ground, as called for by the most elementary principle of fortification, and not follow the practice here, where the exact contrary has been done, so that the town is commanded by various points outside it, at distances, not within musket shot but actually within pistol shot therefrom, and is moreover only walled in on the land side. Two other disadvantages noticeable are, first, that from the smallness of its area the town can only extend towards the sea by means of reclamation works, wherein the labour of filling in with earth is greater than that of clearing away jungle, and that secondly, owing to the slight steepness of the seashore in this portion of the island, any one going out of the town on foot may, without inconvenience, choose whatever depth of water he feels inclined to wade through. These are disadvantages which strike at the first glance even those unacquainted with the science of fortification. Any one who has studied that science, however slightly, will find more shortcomings of the kind indicated above, which I have no need to notice in this letter. Owing to the nearness of dense jungle, as well as of widespread mangrove swamps around the town, and in consequence of the low situation of the latter, it often happens, especially when the prevailing winds blow from the interior, that the state of health here leaves much to be desired by those who have not become acclimatised. So long as the state of health of this town is not improved by adopting the measures taken in other colonies for that purpose, the bringing hither of more European settlers than are absolutely required should be avoided. It will not be difficult for me to prove this assertion by convincing evidence. After the withdrawal of the army of occupation, one company of artillery from Spain remaining in garrison had to be withdrawn also, owing to all the soldiers composing it having been so attacked by fevers that they became unfit for military duty; even the mechanical portion of the latter was hampered by the insufficient number answering to the roll-call. Of another detachment of artillery arriving at the beginning of last year and two succeeding ones, 18 strong each, although the men were relieved from military duty and had only to look after the cannon and batteries, not one of them had escaped attacks of malaria when they left this. One company was thereupon despatched hither, the precaution being taken of making all the men wear flannel underclothing, so highly recommended for this climate, as well as waterproofs at night. These precautions proved of no avail, for within fifty days after arrival in the town, 70 per cent. of them were on the sick list, though their duties were far from heavy. The percentage of those attacked by disease among natives of the Philippines, though great, is only 30 to 35 in every hundred, that is, only one half of the rate among Europeans. These natives work in the sun, get wet through, and are more exposed to the climate. Some people believe that any one may become acclimatised. This may prove to be the fact when one takes the precaution to pass very gradually from one climate to another of a very different kind; as is done by the British authorities in despatching European regiments to India, they, besides, exempting the soldiers of the latter from hard service and providing them with every comfort, and also preserving their health by every possible means, so as to have them readily available in time of need. If European soldiers well clothed and fed, and with light duties to perform, fare thus, what will be the fate of a body of European convicts, who would have to work in the fields to earn a livelihood? At present, when they can only settle in the town, the result will be disastrous. But when security to life and property has once been ensured in any portion of the island, from so called sworn fanatics and other evil-disposed persons having been done away with, it might become possible for colonisation by Europeans to result more satisfactorily.

THE COCOANUT AS FOOD.

The *Fiji Times* in a recent article calls attention to the immense utility of the cocoanut as food rations, and the valuable qualities which it has for sustaining nutrition. The following instance is given in the case of a vessel that once left San Francisco with 400 passengers for Sydney, and which in consequence of running short of stores had to put in at Samoa, where a large quantity of cocoanuts were obtained. During the remainder of the passage very heavy weather was encountered, in which the vessel became waterlogged and only reached Sydney after a perilous journey of 30 days, during which time all the provisions ran short, and men, women, and children were fed only upon cocoanuts, being at last reduced to one per diem for each adult. Notwithstanding the fact, not a life was lost, and not a single case of sickness occurred, all the passengers landing in a healthy and well-nourished condition. In another instance, two men drifted in a whale boat on to Quairs Island, where they remained for seven years before they were taken off. They had no food beyond a chance flying fish and cocoanuts, and yet when rescued were in excellent condition, and had gained in weight.

EARTH TORPEDOES.

The *Times* Geneva correspondent writes:—Some further particulars concerning the earth torpedoes which were lately tested at Thun have been published. The result of the experiments at Thun was considered so satisfactory that the Swiss military authorities have advised the Federal Council to purchase the right of making the torpedoes and the secret of their construction from the inventor, Lieutenant Feodor von Zubowitz, of the Austrian army. The Zubowitz torpedo, according to several high military authorities, is destined to effect a partial revolution in the art of war, especially of defensive war. It renders possible the laying in a very short time and by common workmen, of a series of powerful mines, any one of which can be made, as circumstances may require, either harmless or arranged in such a manner as to be exploded by a shock, a train of gunpowder, or an electric wire. In 15 minutes 60 men can furnish with these torpedoes a line 1,000 yards long. The system, moreover, offers great advantages for strengthening the outworks of permanent or temporary fortifications, barring defiles, protecting an exposed flank, reinforcing a barricade, covering a weak detachment, or defending a line of retreat. The perfection of this engine of destruction occupied Lieutenant Zubowitz seven years, and it is said now to have all the properties which such an invention ought to possess—certainty of effect, cheapness, simplicity of construction, and ease of manipulation. After a series of searching experiments, it was warmly recommended by the engineer section of the Austrian Military Commission, and was used with success during the late insurrection in the south of Dalmatia. On one occasion ten men completely barred, in 17 minutes, the pass of Han with 15 torpedoes. In appearance the torpedo is a sort of square shrapnel. The charge is explosive Trautzel gelatine, and, by means of a simple interior mechanism, can be burst either above ground, under a layer of earth, or under water. The torpedoes are made in series corresponding with their charges, which range from 4lb. to 100lb., and are classed respectively according to the use for which they are destined, as, torpedoes of observation, of contact, and of percussion. The two last-named sorts are meant to be exploded by the enemy—involuntarily, of course. The contact torpedo may be put in any place where its existence is not likely to be suspected—in an abandoned carriage, placed across a road, behind a door or a gate which has to be opened, the mere removal of the obstacle being sufficient to cause the explosion. The percussion torpedo is hidden a few inches beneath the soil or in a drain, and explodes really under the weight of a number of men, or the pressure of a vehicle or the tramp of a horse. The 4lb. torpedoes are for instant use, and being easy of transport, may be taken almost wherever troops can march. Twenty-five of them can be packed on one bât mule. A single torpedo of this calibre will break up any ordinary road to its full width, and three or four torpedoes along a road, are sufficient to render it impracticable. They pulverise everything within a diameter of seven, and break everything within a diameter of 13, mètres from the centre of explosion. They may be buried under four or five centimètres of earth, without detriment to their destructive effect. It is only the larger engines that can be buried deeper than this without impairing their efficiency. Up to a distance of three kilomètres explosion can be produced mechanically without the aid of electricity, either by design on the part of the operator or involuntarily by some act of the enemy. As touching the time required to place these torpedoes under a layer of earth of five centimètres thick, it has been found by actual experiment that in 15 minutes 60 men may sow in this way 120 engines in three or four lines over one square kilomètre of ground, thereby rendering it absolutely impassable. A regiment that should attempt to march over it would be simply pulverised. On broken ground, where the torpedoes can be placed behind rocks and hidden beneath bushes the operation may of course be performed more quickly. The method of using the larger torpedoes and the uses to which they may be put are too obvious to require elucidation. It is only right to observe, however, that the accuracy of all these statements has not yet been conclusively verified by the Swiss military authorities, and the result of the further experiments which are now in progress may possibly not altogether bear out the representations of Herr von Zubowitz and his friends. If his torpedo possess all the qualities ascribed to it we may be permitted to doubt that the Austrian Government would so readily allow the inventor to sell his secret even to so unaggressive and non-military a State as the Swiss Confederation.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Montana has produced $200,000,000 in precious metals.

The Troy *Times* says:—"The liars must go." It'll be quite a procession.

The late Thurlow Weed must have been a good customer to cigarmakers. In his autobiography he places the cigars which he smoked and gave away at 80,000.

Marseilles and Paris are now connected, at a cost of $8,000,000, by an underground cable. It is laid in a cast-iron pipe, six feet below the surface, and is so arranged that it can from time to time be inspected.

Among the novelties to be seen at the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta will be a model of "Jumbo," the great English elephant. The model is being made by Chinamen in bamboo and wood, in Mr. Joubert's compound.—*Indian Daily News.*

And now they have discovered that the Ten Commandments, as published in our accepted Version of the Scriptures, are not correct. The Boston *Transcript* is sincerely glad to hear this, as it thinks those commandments did bear rather severely on many persons of eminent respectability.

When a Japanese girl is of a marriageable age she combs her hair forward and makes it up in shape of a fan or a butterfly and decorates it with silver cord and balls of varied colours. If such a custom were in vogue in this country we should see females ranging in age from fourteen to fifty years going about with their hair done up in that style.—*Norristown Herald.*

When a vulgar man becomes rich and his family governs society, a great fuss is made if his daughter marries her father's coachman, although society said nothing when the girl's mother married the girl's father, because the father was a barkeeper then, and had not struck his bonanza. Society is very unreasonable, and is always turning up its nose in the wrong place.—*N. O. Picayune.*

"Didn't I tell you that I didn't want to see you here any more?" said the Police Judge to a coloured gentleman. "Yes, sah." "And didn't you tell me that you wouldn't get drunk again?" "Yes, sah." "Then why are you drunk again?" "'Case I told yer a lie, boss, an' look a heah, sah, doan put no confidence in a nigger, 'case he'll get yer sho'. Talk ter me 'bout a 'Merican citizen."—*Arkansas Traveller.*

A pamphlet concerning the Society of Jesus published at Brussels, contains the following statement as to the composition and membership of the order. The Society is divided into five great provinces—Italy, which includes Rome, Naples, Sicily, Turin and Venice, has 1,5 8 Jesuits; Germany, comprising Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands Society, has 2,875; France, comprising all French possessions abroad, 2,789; Spain and Mexico, 1,939; in England and the United States there are 1,994 Jesuits, being a total of 11,058 Jesuits, priests, coadjutors, etc., in 1882. The associates and the Jesuits of the "short robe" are not comprised in these statistics.

Abraham Mendelssohn, the son of Moses and father of Felix, remarked on his deathbed that the one regret of his life was not to have been mentioned as himself. The papers had always alluded to him as the son of his father or as the father of his son. Leon Halévy, who died the other day at the age of eighty-one years, might—though with somewhat less reason—have made a similar complaint. The genius of his brother, the composer, first made his name noted, and he will be best known to the world as the father of his son, Ludovic. Yet he was himself an author and dramatist of marked worth.

It was but a simple pin
On a chair,
And the little boy did grin
Like a bear
When the teacher took a seat
And in a manner very fleet
Flew half a hundred feet
In the air.

This the teacher doth annoy,
And he chants,
And no pardon to the boy
Quick he grants,
But he grabs the indiscreet
Little boy, and doth him beat
Till he rather spoils the seat
Of his pants.
—*Exchange.*

An old sea-captain who was converted to faith in religion and who earns a living by peddling medicines, spoke the other day of Jay Gould's account of his praying for help when in trouble. The old man added: "I used to be about as wicked as you make 'em. I lost my ship and was for a long time sick and destitute. But I turned to the Lord. One day I was walkin' these streets and was half-starved; I stood still a moment in front of a block of brown-stone houses and put my hand over my eyes and prayed God to help me. When I opened my eyes I saw fluttering before me a dollar bill. It must have been thrown out or have blown out of some window. I looked up and could see no one, so I concluded that the Lord had sent it to me and I was thankful. I have never been in actual want since."—*New York Tirbune.*

The credit of being the first baseball pitcher to deliver curved balls—balls which seem to be going straight over the home base, but suddenly turn aside and go out of the batter's reach or smite him in the legs—is claimed in behalf of several players. Nearly all college men except them from Harvard, insist that the art was discovered at Yale. Harvard men generally credit a Princeton player with being the father of curve pitching. It is held by others that deceptive pitching—in reality curve pitching, but not then recognized as such—was practised by professional players some time before any amateur acquired it. A player who retired in 1874 says that he learned the secret from a veteran several years earlier than that season. The possibility of pitching a ball in a curve, either by design or accidentally, was demonstrated not long ago, when one of the well-known pitchers won a wager, after many trials, by delivering a ball so that it passed between the first and second and third of three stakes set up in a straight row.

One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in his report of the examinations held by him in Denbigh and Flint, touches upon the subject of the promotion of habits among children in elementary schools. He must candidly confess, he says, that he is a thorough unbeliever in the desirability of such habits for children, and he cites one awful instance of excessive development which certainly, to say the least of it, puts such habits in anything but an amiable light. A little fellow, he says, was encouraged by his parents *to hoard up* his pennies. "He did so, and improved so much up in their advice that in imitation of the object of Æsop's sarcastic scorn, he ardently wished to get at the source from which the pennies flowed," which we suppose is this learned gentleman's way of alluding to the fable of the goose and the golden eggs. "Dada," said the precocious little villain, "I wish you were dead," and before the astonished mother could put in a word, he continued, "and you too, mamma." Why, of course, the parents wished to know. "Because," was the reply, "I could get all your money." That lad's habits of thrift, says the Inspector, have suddenly been discountenanced.—*Globe.*

Very interesting discoveries have been made in the Bourke district. We (Sydney *Morning Herald*) are informed by the Hon. Minister for Mines that Mr. H. W. Ford, the foreman of water-augers, has forwarded to the department samples of water obtained from the Bybore, 51 miles west of Bourke, at depths from 60 to 70 feet below the surface; also, a quantity of fossils, from the same locality, found from about 34 to 84 feet below the surface. On the recommendation of Mr. W. H. Henderson, Superintendent of Diamond Drills, the fossils were submitted to Mr. C. A. Wilkinson, Geologic l Surveyor, who reports upon them as follows:—"The three large teeth found at a depth of 34 feet are molars from the upper jaw of a Diprotodon Australis—an extinct gigantic marsupial, whose remains have been discovered not only on these low-lying plains, but also on the high lands of New England. These teeth are equal in size to the largest hitherto found, and the animal to which they belonged must, according to Professor Owen's description, have stood on all fours about six feet high. The other pieces of bone which were brought up in the borings from the lower depths 76 to 84 feet—are in too fragmentary a condition for identification. The occurrence of them in such quantity, and mingled as they are with very waterworn pebbles of quartz and sandstone, is remarkable, and affords evidence of the transporting power of the water by which these drifts were deposited. I trust that Mr. Ford may be instructed to procure as many of these interesting fossils as be conveniently can. In similar pleistocene deposits on the Darling Downs Dr. Bennett has found, with the remains of the diprotodon and other extinct herbivorous marsupials, bones of the Megalania prisca—a gigantic horned lizard, which was about 30 feet long. Teeth of crocodiles have been found with bones of diprotodon, &c., in the mud deposits south of Brewarrina."

JAY GOULD'S CAREER.

Mr. Jay Gould, who has just been examined by the United States Senate Committee on Labour and Education, gave them an interesting account of his early life and of the origin of his enormous fortune. His father was a small farmer, and the future millionaire, who possessed neither shoes nor stockings at the time, minded the cows. At the age of fourteen he exchanged this occupation for the more congenial one of keeping books for a blacksmith, who gave him no other remuneration than his board. He managed to attend a night school, where he picked up some mathematics and some notions of engineering, for which he had always a marked taste. He rose at three every morning and worked at his favourite study till six. He next got a place as assistant in a country store at 20 dollars a month, and some time afterwards he left the store for a desk in a surveyor's office. His employer having failed, his clerk started in business on his own account; and the first money he earned was a dollar which a farmer gave him for making a noon-mark to tell the time by. He executed several local maps in the course of that summer, and sold the copyright of them for 500 dols. In the next year he made similar maps of Albany and Delaware, and realized by their sale the considerable sum of 5,000 dols. This sufficed to purchase a share in a large tannery, of which he eventually became sole proprietor, and which he then sold, realizing a handsome profit on the transaction. The panic of 1857 occurring at this period in his career, the Rutland and Washington railroad to Troy was offering its first mortgage bonds at ten cents to the dollar. Mr. Gould bought them all, principally on credit, and thus became the owner of a line of railway sixty miles long. Having successfully developed the business of the road, it soon began to pay dividends, and he was able to sell out at an immense profit. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Union Pacific were his next ventures. He fared equally well with them; and from that time to the present his career has been one of almost uniform and unbroken success.

With the demolition of the Grand Hotel Leguay, known as "La Table d'Hote des Monstres," one of the most curious of Paris curiosities must either cease to exist or find new quarters. The hotel itself is not singular, but the guests of its table d'hote, as described in the *Lanterne*, from an astonishing assembly. "Dinner being announced," says this privileged guest, "the first couple to enter the dining-hall with an air of perfect propriety are a bearded woman accompanied by a skeleton-like gentleman. She receives his whispers with thoughtful eyes, gently stroking her beard. A dwarf with an enormous nose sits next to them on a high stool; her neighbours are a well-known showman, who now and then turns his face round to the middle of his back—a convenience whenever the waiter is wanted—and a young giantess of sixteen, weighing four hundred pounds. Somnambulists, acrobats, and many more of the same school complete the circle, who after their meal is ended will sometimes, for the benefit of an occasional visitor, unite in a dance, fantastic, grotesque and hideous to the last degree.'

A painful case has occurred in America of an inveterate smoker living to an unreasonably old age and then dying apparently because he gave up the use of tobacco. His name was Aaron Goldstein, and he died at Paterson, in the United States, on the 29th of August, in his 108th year, the record of his birth being, it is stated, well authenticated. Goldstein came to America about twenty-five years ago, and has since led a retired life at Paterson. He was born in West Prussia. He was married three times, and leaves behind him six living children—if, indeed, they can be called children; the eldest, a daughter, who lives at New York, being seventy years old and the youngest "child," also a daughter, being thirty eight years of age. He had several other children who died. He leaves also thirty-three grandchildren, and thirty-one great-grandchildren living. Goldstein fought with Napoleon I. in the Russian campaign and at Waterloo, where he received a wound in the leg, which troubled him until his death. He was in full possession of his faculties to the last. He smoked tobacco almost incessantly and was a moderate user of stimulants. About two months before he died he was unfortunately persuaded to discontinue smoking, on the ground that it would injure his health. From the day on which he relinquished his pipe his strength failed him. He never rallied, and gradually sank—owing, the doctors believe, to the sudden stoppage of his tobacco.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Iphigenia*, sailed on the 28th October:—For Havre—356 bags coffee, 128 rolls matting, 92 pkgs. canes, 56 cases black wood ware, 30 cases paper, 46 cases sundries, and 14 cases Chinaware. For Hamburg—226 cases essential oil, 388 pkgs. fire crackers, 371 pkgs. canes, 200 pkgs. gallouts, 26 pkgs. rattans, 20 bales vermillion, and 749 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..........3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/9¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..........3/9½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand..........4.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight......4.74
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..........72½
Private, 30 days' sight..........73⅜

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum New Issue)—191 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$625 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$73 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,450 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,015 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$215 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$110 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$355 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$50 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited,—15 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$150 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$139 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$150 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$82 per share.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

1st to 7th November, 1883.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	1	m 10 5 9 12 a	3 4 5 0	m 3 48 2 58 a	0 1 1 7
F.	2	m 10 37 9 36 a	3 8 5 3	m 4 25 3 25 a	0 0 1 9
Sat.	3	m 11 13 10 4 a	4 11 5 6	m 5 4 4 5 a	1 0 1 11
S.	4	m 11 54 10 33 a	2 9 5 5	m 5 15 4 13 a	0 1 2 1
M.	5	0 47 a 11 19 a	2 7 5 8	m 6 25 5 3 a	0 2 2 3
Tu.	6	no inferior 11 54 a	high 6 4	nor low m 7 18	water. 0 4
W.	7	no inferior	high	nor low m 8 21	water. 0 6

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7,595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in those Tables are referred, as 4,595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAMBURG	Anna	Jessen	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)	Anderson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Cambodia (str.)			Linstead & Davis	On or about 2nd inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	Riley		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG, &c.	Cardiganshire (str.)	Courtney		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 8th inst.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Lormier		Messageries Maritimes	On 6th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Liban (str.)	Labie		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 7th inst.
NEW YORK	Gustav & Oscar	Seemann	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Charles Bal	Watson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O & O. S. S. Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	Thales (str.)	Pocock	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 3rd inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Blanc		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Khiva (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Breconshire (str.)			Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Irraouaddy (str.)	Pasqualini		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Telemachus (str.)	Jones		Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Stentor (str.)	Edwards		Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Bellerophon (str.)	Freeman		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW.	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 6th inst., Daylight.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

October 31st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.174
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.115
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.104
Thermometer—9 A.M.	72
Thermometer—1 P.M.	74
Thermometer—4 P.M.	73
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	62
Thermometer—Maximum	75
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	71

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 31st.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	MANILA. On date at 10 A.M.	MANILA. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	30.10	30.20	30.07	30.11	30.15	30.25	30.05	—
Thermometer attached	82.0	74.0	80.0	75.0	60.5	46.0	80.6	—
Direction of Wind	NNE	NNE	NE	NE	WNW	NW	WNW	—
Force	4	5	1	3	4	4	1	—
Dry Thermometer	81.0	71.5	—	—	60.0	37.5	84.3	—
Wet Thermometer	73.0	69.5	—	—	55.0	41.5	77.1	—
Weather	c.	c.	—	—	c.	b.	bc.	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundredths.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches [illegible]

INTIMATIONS.

L'INDEPENDANCE BELGE
9, Rue D'Argent, Bruxelles.
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"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated
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The issue for 1883 which is the
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION,
has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and *other additions*.

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Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

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4th March 1882. [1664

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
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will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 1st November, at 12 (NOON) O'CLOCK.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
19th October, 1883.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE,)
THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
Captain Edwards, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
23rd October, 1883. [1935

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
26th October, 1883. [1959

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES,"
Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
23rd October, 1883. [1798

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
expected here on or about the 31st instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
26th October, 1883. [1954

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"CAMBODIA,"
will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.
24th October, 1883. [1941

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
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THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 8th November.
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Agents.
22nd October, 1883. [1707

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY,"
Captain Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
29th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Blanc, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
29th October, 1883.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L I I British Ship
"CHARLES BAL,"
Watson, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
3rd October, 1883 [1817

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship
"GUSTAV & OSCAR,"
Seemann, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
25th October, 1883. [1848

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
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STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
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PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1883, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant Lormier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 5th November, 1883.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 5th November, 1883. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship
"LIBAN,"
Labie, Commander, will sail on or about the 7th November, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGEMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The line is noted for its Cuisine, and Beer and table Wines are included in the passage money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12 months to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
9th October, 1883. [1851

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
29th October, 1883.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMOY, Brit. str., C. Hermann.—Siemssen & Co.
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CHARLES BAL, Brit. ship, W. J. Watson.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
C. T. HOOK, British str., W. Jarvis.—Thos. Howard & Co.
MANHEIM, Swedish 3-m. schooner, A. P. Jansson.—Siemssen & Co.
NARDOO, Brit. bk., Morrison.—Siemssen & Co.
SILVER EAGLE, British bark, Richards.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
TWILIGHT, Am. ship, Warland.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
VORTIGERN, Brit. str., J. Brown.—Ah Yon.
WM. MANSON, Brit. bark, H. Kindred.—Chinese.
WILD WOOD, Am. bk., Sawyer.—Russell & Co.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1887. [22

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SUCH PRICES
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FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
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MAIL EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Iraouaddy*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at noon on 31st ult., and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Breconshire* left Singapore on the morning of the 25th October, and is due here on the 1st November.

The Glen Line steamer *Gleneagles*, leaves Singapore on the 27th October, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd November.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon* left Singapore on the morning of the 31st October, and is due here on the 6th inst.

The steamer *Suez* left Sydney on the 26th October, and is due here on or about the 25th November.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Khiva*, to-day, the 1st Nov., at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "ANADYR," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th November, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via* Naples: to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (*via* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE U. S. PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "OCEANIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th November, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in.

4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

Boxes of letters are sometimes received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book-Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel containing no letter*, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (twopence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is 2 cents (one penny), which is also the general rate of Postage on Soldiers' and Sailors' letters sent elsewhere.

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

---

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter.

EXTRACTS.

ETUDE REALISTE.

A baby's feet, like seashells pink,
  Might tempt, should heaven see meet,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
  A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward the heat
  They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower-bells that expand and shrink
  Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink
  A baby's feet.

By SWINBURNE.

THE VISITORS' BOOK.

We all remember the wet day on the Continent when we were driven to the visitors' book for amusements, and found something of the delight afforded by gossip in recognising the names of our acquaintances, or even of ourselves in bygone days. If it was in a Swiss inn, we were perhaps rewarded, for these records are there in the hands of each fresh comer, and therefore at his mercy: it is only the visitors' book of grand hotels that is jealously kept by "master" with mechanical precision, and therefore lacks the least flavour of individuality.

The entries under "arrival," "departure," "place of residence," "place of destination," are usually reduced to the same level of monotony, and are chiefly conspicuous for a delicate confusion of tongues. "Monsieur Brown," for instance, "Mit familie und Bedienung," arrives "August—;" his home is described with some vagueness as "Angleterre," and his destination as "Austriche;" but then foreign travel, as Mr. Brown is himself fond of asserting, "ain't worth nothing if you don't speak the langwidge," and it is the "langwidge," accordingly, that Mr. Brown employs with a certain amount of wrathful insolence, to the Swiss waitresses, who are never able to interpret his meaning until he explodes into his native Cockney. There is sometimes, moreover, a certain originality in the description of the writer's "Avocation" that the traditional column demands. Mr. Brown, who vends tallow candles, judiciously omits this department; but we remember to have seen the profession of a Camford hairdresser (who, by the by, inscribed himself M. de——), paraphrased as "Négociant;" "Rentier"—an expression, we fancy, first popularised by couriers—is a very favourite and elastic epithet; while "Etudiant" and "Avocat" not to speak of "Conseiller de sa Majesté Imperiale la Reine de la Grande Bretagne," form very pen-satisfying definitions of Verdant Green, Young Briefless, and Mr. Kewsey, whose relations with her Majesty have been less intimate than his bad French induces foreigners to believe. Some, too, of our distinguished countrymen, observing that titles abroad seem both general and extensive, indulge largely in that cheap luxury. One, for instance, styles himself "F.R.S., F.S.A." Another gentleman, learned in the law, "Q.C., M.P., J.P.;" to which some Thersites has added S.N.O.B. There are many other combinations of the alphabet, at once ingenious and unnecessary, which seem to suggest themselves to the Briton who becomes a "Bottom translated" by the charmed circle of the "visitors' book." Of course, the *Fremden Blatt*, or the *Liste des Etrangers*, copies these dignities, and hence, perhaps, their value. The transcription is not, however, always literal: "Sör Smith," or "Smith, Milort," are distinctions appreciated more on the journey than at home; but we are nationally great respecters of personages, and should not grumble at errors in a right direction.

It is the column, however, headed "Observation" which is the most entertaining. Nothing is more amusingly offensive in them than their smug patronage of Nature. Brown, for example, condescends to be "much pleased with Mont Blanc;" while the Honourable J. K. Sawyer, U.S.A., says of Vesuvius that it is "the nearest thing up to the advertisement I've seen here yet." Then there are those disjunctive remarks which seem only to be inserted for the wanton pleasure of wasting the ink and stain the paper—"Very well satisfied with this hotel; clean beds and a good table;" "We arrived here on Monday in scorching weather, and walked half an hour in the pretty garden;" "The landlady is most obliging, but we warn every one against the bread," are statements that savour either of dialogue-book or of oblique puffdom. Such are usually written in the washed-out handwriting of the boarding-school Miss, which has succeeded the Italian penmanship of albums. They form the best refutations of the philosophical formula, "Ex nihilo nihil fit" within our experience.

But worse than these are the interminable recitals—particularly in Switzerland—of "hair-breadth 'scapes" by field, flood, and mountain that pedestrians and other fanatics of a second-rate order think expedient to inflict on posterity. The arrivals after a fifteen hours' walk in hail, snow, and thunder, the details of impaired and diminished costume, the florid descriptions of scenery which any one can view from a bridle-path, may be all frantic enough efforts to turn prose into romance, but prove successful provocatives to the unsympathising, as their interlineations, interjections, and other caligraphic insults testify. Perhaps this class of recital culminates when it is penned by "Jules" or "Hans," unaccustomed to walk even on pavement. There exists a terrific description of an "ascension" to the Riffelhaus (!) in the best manner of such authorship. After paragraphs about the perils and horrors encountered on the way, it culminated with devout thanks to Providence for a safe arrival. The matter-of-fact mouse that succeeded this literary mountain proved to be the circumstance that the "ascension" had been achieved with *two guides and on a mule*. Truly derision is no real deterrent when folly gives rein to fancy. If we were, however, to single out two varieties of these insertions more vexatious than the rest, we should instance those of the "monopolist" visitor and of the "Polonius" visitor. The former has so much time on his hands and has so little really to remark, that he sometimes exhausts half the book. His interminable accounts of himself and his experiences are usually a sign of wet weather, for it is only at such seasons that even he finds the heart to give rein to such a colossal "scabies scribendi." We always wonder that a new "Livre des visiteurs" does not form an item of his bill, and suspect that his successors suffer for his sins. The latter is the very "tedious old fool" himself, rehabilitated. He is always recommending travellers to leave undone those things which they ought not to do. "The famous waterfall scarcely repays the labour of a visit." "On no account omit to explore the little-known district to the extreme west; the night must be spent in the cowherd's hut," are specimen admonitions gratuitously proffered from a sense of envious disappointment, but luckily seldom pursued by the cautious reader. Rochefoucauld was right: "Old age, when it can no longer set a bad example, gives good advice."

Had we space, we might pursue the melancholy catalogue further, and recount the feeble verses of impenitent rhymesters, the pernicious jests and out-of-drawings of the would-be wag; the ostentatious brevity of the Alpine clubman; and the masculine sneers of the strong-minded lady, usually expressed in the slanting handwriting that denotes a decided bent of mind. But the inexhaustible digressiveness of the Visitors' Book is no example for imitation.—*Globe.*

ROAST FISH.

The lecture on "Fish as Food," given by Sir Henry Thompson at the Fisheries Exhibition, has now been reprinted, and takes its place as the most important and generally useful of the numerous pamphlets on sale at the exhibition. Sir Henry's instructive remarks on the constituent elements of fish as affecting its nutritive qualities, his suggestions as to the people for whom a fish diet is desirable, and his review of the various kinds of fish available to the inhabitants of Great Britain (including many which are at present little used) are all most interesting and suggestive. It is worth while to reproduce in his own words the practical suggestion as to a neglected mode of dressing fish, with which the lecturer concluded. After stating that the bulk of fish is cooked either by boiling, frying, or broiling, all of which methods, especially that of boiling, involve much waste of nutritive material, he continued:—"But I now desire to call your attention to another mode of cooking fish, which ought to be general, since it is applicable to all varieties, and has the advantage of retaining all the nutritive material, while the juices and the characteristic flavour of the fish are preserved in a manner not attained by any other process. It consists in placing the fish, after the usual cleaning, entire, if of moderate size, say, form a sole to a small turbot or dory, in a tin or plated copper dish adapted to the form and size of the fish, but a little deeper than the thickness of it, so as to retain all the juices which by exposure to the heat will flow out; the surface is to be lightly spread with butter, and a morsel or two added; the dish is then to be placed in a Dutch or American oven, or with some other screen to reflect the rays of heat in front of a clear fire." The lecturer here showed a suitable oven and dishes which had been made for him by Mr. W. Burton, of Oxford Street. "The advantages of this method are that the fish is cooked entirely in its own juices, which are abundant, and form the best sauce, and that these juices, which contain part of the nutriment and much of the characteristic flavour, are saved and utilised; lastly, the direct action of the fire, browning the surface of the fish, gives that peculiar and appetising flavour which is the especial charm of the 'roast' and the 'grill,' and which is known to appreciative palates as 'tasting of the fire.' When served at the table the fish remains of course on the dish in which the cooking has taken place. The method is susceptible of innumerable variations to accommodate different tastes. Portions of fish prepared as fillets may be treated as well as entire fish; garnishes of all kinds, as shell fish, &c., may be added, flavouring also with fine herbs and condiments, according to taste. I may add that the process may be conducted in an oven where a clear fire is really not to be had, which is then, of course, ordinary baking; but this dries the fish unduly; or the dish may be first placed in the oven, and be finished before the fire which is better. Cooked, however, as first described such a dish may be welcome at any table; in preparing red mullet, for example, it is inimitable, and far better than any other mode, for preserving their own rich gravy and admirable flavour. But the working man also can thus advantageously cook before his kitchen fire, in a common Dutch oven, some fillets of plaice or skate with a slice or two of bacon; the dish to be filled or garnished with some previously boiled haricots, and by this means secure an economical and savoury meal which is in the highest degree nutritious."

A REMARKABLE DOG.

"What sort of a dog do you call that?" inquired a *Sun* reporter of a plenty-of-time-and-nothing-to-do-with-it sort of a person, who with a brace of dogs, had overtaken him on the Kingsbridge Road. "You'd never guess," was the pleasant reply, flavoured with a strong Virginian accent; and the little black curly haired dog, with a slight limp in his foreleg, in response to his master's command to make his "how d'ye," stood up on his hind legs, as much as to say, "Take me all round and guess." After going through the list of dogs, extinct and otherwise, the reporter finally gave it up. "I reckon you'd never guess," said the Virginian. "He ain't a pointer nor a setter, though he'll sit down alongside of a bone all day"—a fact which the dog emphasised by sneezing and wagging himself violently. "He might be taken for a Spitz, but he ain't; and to come right to the point, he's a snake dog, and I reckon the only one in the United States. I raised him down yonder in Culpepper County, Virginny; and, talk about snakes! why, just look at him at the very mention of the word." The little dog certainly had been seized with what the reporter judged from personal appearance to be a regular Virginia chill. His ears stood erect, and every flash of his tail nearly threw him out of plumb. "Just come over yonder on the hill side," continued the owner, "and see what he's good for." The reporter followed him over the fence, the little black dog leading and making for a slight declivity covered with rocks. "That's the likely spot for his game," laughed the owner. In a moment the excited animal was tearing away at the stones, uttering short yelps, while his companion, a fine foxhound, stood by looking stolidly on. The small dog soon struck hard pan, judging from the noise, and out writhed a goodly-sized garter snake. The next moment the reptile was ten feet in the air, and the tosser, bracing himself, grabbed it by the neck as it came down. Then ensued a wrestling that defies description. He shook the snake so that he lashed his own sides unmercifully, a proceeding that seemed only to enrage him the more. Now he was thrown on his feet, lying on his side, now he was rolling in and out among the rocks, yelping, snorting, and throwing the gravel about, while his master danced around in delight and the big foxhound bayed in evident rapture. The snake, though a good-sized one, stood this treatment about two minutes, and gave out. Then the dog carefully crunched every rib and bone of the snake down to the tail, laid the defunct reptile at his master's feet, made his "how d'ye," and looked again at the heap of stones with an eager air. "Shake 'em out," said his owner, and for half an hour the black bunch of dog flesh literally waxed snakes in their locality, and killed six of the reptiles that had been aroused from their winter sleep. "Oh, he's a caution to snakes," said his owner, tossing the dog a lump of sugar; "but these snakes don't show him up, though. You ought to see him tackle a moccasin. See this collar Rattles? Sure's your born. That collar represents the last of five rattle-snakes tossed in Culpepper country; and talk of moccasins I he's at home with a nest of them." "When did he develop the taste?" "From birth, I reckon; but he knocked around my place for a year before I fairly sized him up. We considered him of no account, but one day a circus came along with one of these yere snake charmers, and the girl 'lowed her snake hadn't eaten for six months. The long and short of it was she offered a dollar for the pup, and I made the sale, declining the invite to see the fun, as she called the feeding. Wall," continued the Virginian with a roar of laughter, in which the little dog joined by showing his teeth, "the next morning I looked out of my window at sunrise, and there a-rushing through my simlin patch was that yere snake charmer. She came up all a-standing under the window, and the dog goned if she didn't tongue lash me till I 'lowed I had enough. She had a dead boa constrictor about ten feet long over her arm, which she wanted me to come down and pay for. But I didn't, though she sued me for selling her a wild dog, as she called him, but it didn't cost me a picayune. You see, she chucked the dog in, and, as I heard from a candy butcher, she hadn't loosed her hold before the dog had the snake for all he was worth. He got his foreleg broke in the wrestle, but when they tore 'em apart he started for home, and there he is. Make your 'how d'ye, you rascal," and up went the snake dog, his toes high in the air.

BLIGHTED ANTICIPATIONS.

A coloured man over whose head about seventy summers had passed, was quietly but earnestly wrestling with a watermelon near the market, when he was disturbed by the appearance of a small boy of his colour. The boy sat down on a box and looked grudgingly at the melon, and the old man looked up at him and queried:

"Young man, I reckons I could give you half dis mellyon an' hab plenty left."

"Thanks, uncle."

"But I shan't do it, kase it might be de spilin' of yo. In de fust place, de law am plain an' clear de p'int dat what I leave behind goes to my nateralheirs. In de second place, a pusson widout anticipashun mus be drefully onhappy. As de case now stands, you anticipate. You anticipate dat half dis yere mellyon will stuff me full an' I'll have to leave all de rest. You anticipate dat I'll git choked on de seeds, or git sunstruck, or be tacked by de colic. As de mellyon gradually disappears you'll anticipate dat won't gnaw de rinds werry clus. As de rinds disappear you'll console yerself wid de look dat de seeds am left. As I wrap de seeds up in my handkerchief you'll reckon off lickin de bo'd what de mellyon was cut an' eaten but as I lif' up dat bo'd an' giv ye a whack on de back ye'll anticipate better dan to crowd in whar' yo ain't wanted. Now skip.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EARLY MARRIAGES.

A correspondent, writing to *Notes and Queries* on the subject of early marriages, says—Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of William, first Earl of Cadogan, was married at the age of thirteen, to Charles, second Duke of Richmond, aged eighteen. It is said that this marriage was a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between their parents, Lady Sarah being a heiress. The young Lord March was brought from college and the little lady from her nursery for the ceremony which took place at The Hague. The bride was amazed and silent, but the husband exclaimed, "Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy?" Married, however, he was, and his tutor then took him off to the Continent, and the bride went back to her mother. Three years after Lord March returned from his travels, but having such a disagreeable recollection of his wife was in no hurry to join her, and went the first evening to the theatre. There he saw a lady so beautiful that he asked who she was. "The reigning toast, Lady March," was the answer he got. He hastened to claim her, and their lifelong affection for each other is much commented upon by contemporaneous writers—indeed it was said that the Duchess, who only survived him a year, died of grief. Another correspondent writes—A youthful wedding recently took place not one hundred miles from this parish (Deeping, St. James's) the united ages of the couple being thirty-five—the bridegroom twenty-one and the bride fourteen. It was somewhat of a novelty to observe the interesting bride the following day exhibiting her skills on the skipping-rope on the pavement in the streets.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S FLIGHT.

In the collection of Adolphe Crémieux's letters and sayings, recently published under the title of "En 1848," there is a passage giving some hitherto unpublished details of Louis Philippe's flight from the Tuileries. The passage runs as follows:—"After several vain interviews with the King, Crémieux arrived once more at the Tuileries just as the mob was pouring into the Place de Carousel, and a butchery beginning. He was met by the Duc de Montpensier, who asked what had happened. 'I think all is lost, Monseigneur,' replied Crémieux. 'The people press forward, the troops are shooting at only one place close by. The King must try to save himself.' Louis Philippe had heard what was said, and when Crémieux approached was already changing his uniform for a black suit, and had taken off his Order of the Legion of Honour. The Queen was present, and was soon joined by several ladies, weeping, and dressed in mourning. The Duchess de Montpensier threw herself into her husband's arms, who requested Crémieux to lead her, but this was prevented by M. de Lastoyrie, who came forward. The representative of the people, so soon to be a member of the Provisional Government, begged the Royal family to hasten their preparations, and received a bitter reply from the Queen. 'You misjudge my impatience, Madame,' said Crémieux; 'the danger in which the King stands is my excuse.' Four ladies, of whom one must have been the Duchess de Nemours, and each of whom had a child in her arms, were still in the room. Orders were issued for four carriages to wait in the Place de la Concorde. The King asked for his keys, and a bunch was brought; he took a large portfolio from the table, and the company entered a passage leading to the garden; Crémieux foremost with the Duc de Montpensier, then the King and Queen, and, lastly, the ladies and children. The Tuileries garden was reached through the Pavillon de l'Horloge. National Guards on foot and horseback silently saluted. 'Do you think we run any danger?' the Duc de Montpensier asked Crémieux, who, encouraging him, promised to accompany the party as far as St. Cloud. In the Place de la Concorde only one carriage was waiting, and was immediately entered by the Duchess de Nemours, with three other ladies, and the children. 'What is to become of the King and Queen?' cried the Duc de Montpensier. The King, who only now became aware of the state of the case, ran up to the carriage, tore open the door, and exclaimed, 'Get out, all of you!' The occupants at once obeyed, and Louis Philippe and the Queen hastily took their places. One of the ladies, probably the Duchess de Nemours, and her child, were thrust in after, and the King cried, 'Drive on!' The coachman did not hear. Crémieux repeated the order, and the horses were driven off at a sharp trot. When Crémieux turned around the Place de la Concorde was almost empty. The Duc de Montpensier, who seemingly had meanwhile found another carriage, had disappeared with the rest of the family. For a moment Crémieux remained standing quite amazed at the sudden solution of the difficulty, and then, catching sight of the Palais Bourbon on the other side of the Seine, he remembered his next pressing duty. Shortly after he announced the flight of the Royal family to the Chamber."

A company is said to have been formed to carry out a "reformed theatre," a model of which has recently been exhibited. Everything possible about this theatre is of iron. All the scenes, curtains, &c. are lifted and lowered by hydraulic machinery, so that only about one sixth the number of men usually required suffice to "work" everything; and the scenes can be changed in a surprisingly short time. The stage floor is in a number of rectangular sections, each of which can be raised and lowered independently by hydraulic power. This, it is said, gives power to produce many very remarkable and picturesque effects which are impossible with ordinary stage machinery. "Thus the stage may be made to slope backwards and downwards, so that the audience may suddenly find themselves at the top of a mountain range, looking down into a series of deep valleys."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 31st Oct., 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.60 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$93.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$73.00 to 79.50
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.80 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.85
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 3.05
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.80 to 2.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 000 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$0.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.71 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.00 to 5.10
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.90 to 4.95
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.85 to 5.90
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	$3.35 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$34.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$20.00 to 23.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$73.00 to 73.70
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 730
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.61 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,900
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 38.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.90
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.80 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.4.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 290
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.56
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.30
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 39.60
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul.	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul.	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 23.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$34.00 to 41.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.2[illegible]
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$33.00 to 43.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.20 to 6.40
Peas, White, per picul	$3.05 to 2.15
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.05
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.56 to 1.57
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.81 to 1.83
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.5 to 7.50
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.85
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$3.10 to 3.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.55 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 19.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.27
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.0[illegible]
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.85
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.80
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.00
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul.	$6.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.60 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.2[illegible]
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3. to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING [illegible] CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Activ	Oct. 31	Revsbech	Dan. str	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Anton	Oct. 31	Schroder	Ger. str	395	Wieler & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Oct. 22	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Bellona	Oct. 20	W. Schaefer	Ger. str	789	Dunn, Melbye & Co	Mauritius
China	Oct. 13	Schoer	Ger. str	643	Yuen Fat Hong	
Chollerton	Oct. 26	James Clark	Brit. str	1733	Siemssen & Co	
C. T. Hook	Oct. 28	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	944	Thomas Howard & Co	
Don Juan	Oct. 29	J. Marquez	Span. str	654	Brandao & Co	
Electra	Oct. 10	E. Kaler	Ger. str	1162	Siemssen & Co	
Emuy	June 30	Rementeria	Span. str	232	Remedios & Co	
Europa	Oct. 21	Schade	Ger. str	1003	Melchers & Co.	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fu-yew	Oct. 30	Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	
Hailoong	Oct. 26	F. Ashton	Brit. str	277	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Hainan	Oct. 20	J. Woone	Brit. str	281	Afong	Mauritius
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Khiva	Oct. 27	Webber	Brit. str	1415	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Kiukiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. [illegible]	[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	Oct. 27	J. C. Abbott	Brit. str	[illegible]	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Lee Yung	June 19	Chun	Am. str	150	Chinese	
Madras	Oct. 29	J. W. Swan	Brit. str	1083	Thomas Howard & Co	
Oceanic	Oct. 27	Davison	Brit. str	1808	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Romulus	Oct. 27	Fremoya	Span. str	531	Dunn, Melbye & Co	
Ruri Maru	April 21	Rose	Brit. str	89	Order	
Sea Gull	—	Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Telemachus	Oct. 31	H. Jones	Brit. str	1412	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Thales	Oct. 20	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	820	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Sandakan
Tromp	Oct. 11	A. S. Roe	Dut. str	137	Ed. Schellhass & Co	For sale
Vortigern	Oct. 28	J. Brown	Brit. str	879	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yottung	—	—	Brit. str	286	Chinese	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Asterian	Sept. 26	Samuel Cox	Brit. bg	211	Order	
Bothwell Castle	Oct. 26	Jas. Romney	Brit. bk	592	Chinese	
Charles Bal	Sept. 16	Watson	Brit. sh	1431	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Diamond	Oct. 31	Ness	Brit. bk	391	Captain	
Ernst	Oct. 29	Hildebrand	Ger. sch	353	Wieler & Co	
Goliath	Oct. 10	Rocho	Siam. bk	549	Order	
Gustav & Oscar	Oct. 2	G. Seemann	Ger. sh	1352	Russell & Co	New York
Haydn Brown	Oct. 15	Havener	Amr. bk	822	Russell & Co	
Hermine	Oct. 29	Loungren	Swd. bk	289	Captain	
H. W. Dudley	Sept. 1	Dudley	Amr. bk	1015	Order	
Jas. A. Borland	Sept. 8	J. H. Kent	Amr. bk	635	Russell & Co	
Magic	Aug. 20	White	Brit. sch	214	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Marie	Aug. 27	Taschefsky	Ger. bk	430	Captain	
Melbreck	Sept. 29	Lightbody	Brit. bk	867	Messageries Maritimes	
Mount Lebanon	Sept. 16	C. H. Nelson	Brit. bkn	530	Chinese	
Nardoo	Oct. 29	Morrison	Brit. bk	379	Siemssen & Co	
Oneida	Oct. 27	Carver	Amr. sh	1130	Russell & Co	
P. S. Rurimann	April 21	Rose	Brit. sch	89	Order	
Schirmer	Sept. 17	Schroder	Ger. bg	276	Siemssen & Co	
Sea Ripple	Sept. 24	Kickers	Brit. sch	187	Siemssen & Co	
Silver Eagle	Aug. 31	Richards	Brit. bk	903	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Spartan	July 26	Vincent	Am. sch	85	W. H. Ray	
S. S. Ridgway	Sept. 13	Townsend	Amr. bk	833	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Three Brothers	Sept. 1	H. Kahlcke	Brit. bk	366	Chinese	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Walls Castle	Oct. 23	Kennett	Brit. bk	626	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Wild Wood	Sept. 23	Sawyer	Amr. bk	1006	Russell & Co	
Wm. Manson	Oct. 1	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	366	Russell & Co	
Wrecker	July 16	Holmes	Am. lorch	55	Blackhead & Co	
Zouave	Aug. 3	R. C. Soper	Amr. sh	1202	P. & O. S. N. Co	
MACAO.						
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	Canton
Yot-sai	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	115	H., C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
CANTON.						
Amoy	Oct. 29	C. Herrmann	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Chinkiang	Oct. 30	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	
WHAMPOA.						
Manheim	Oct. 28	A. P. Jansson	Swd. sch	463	Siemssen & Co	
AMOY. In Port on 23rd October, 1883.						
Brunette	Oct. 15	Turnbull	Brit. bk	375	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Chateaubriand	Oct. 6	Edwards	Brit. bk	409	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Helene	May 1		Ger. bk	250	Boyd & Co	Laid up
Hilda Maria	Oct. 16	E. Tonnis	Ger. bk	275	Pasedag & Co	
Lucky	Oct. 14	Siqueira	Siam. bk	425	Dauver & Co	
Meridian	Sept. 21	Kruse	Siam. bk	345	Pasedag & Co	
Milton	Oct. 15	Kroger	Nor. bk	467	H. A. Petersen & Co	
M. D'tschmann	Oct. 21	H. Spierling	Ger. sch	164	Chinese	
W. Minstrel	Sept. 23	Sevewright	Brit. bk	362	Boyd & Co	
FOOCHOW. In Port on 24th October, 1883.						
Kristina Nilsson	Oct. 13	Thomson	Amr. bg	297	Russell & Co	
SHANGHAI. In Port on 26th October, 1883.						
Anglo-Indian	Oct. 16	Henningsen	Brit. bk	444	Nils Moller	
Batavia	Oct. 19	Oberg	Brit. bk	366	Nils Moller	
Chingtah	Aug. 10	Taylor	Chi. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
Chloris	Oct. 7	Malgen	Ger. bk	334	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Earl of Elgin	Aug. 28	Morrison	Brit. bk	979	S. C. Farnham & Co	
Edward May	Oct. 19	Johnson	Amr. bk	890	W. Hewett & Co	
George	Oct. 18	Grant	Brit. bk	895	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hugo & Otto	Oct. 20	Koedt	Nor. bk	370	Lewis & Hopkins	
John D. Brewer	Oct. 20	Josselyn	Amr. bk	926	Russell & Co	
Kolga	Oct. 19	Roper	Brit. bk	359	Nils Moller	
Leander	Aug. 2	Hamilton	Brit. sh	848	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
NAGASAKI. In Port on 20th October, 1883.						
C'rine Marden	Oct. 14	Danielsen	Brit. sch	—	Kyle Holme	Taku
Kanagawa M'ru	Oct. 9	Eckstrand	Jap. bk	1184	M. B. M. Co	
S'noura Maru	Oct. 19	Spiegelthal	Jap. bk	925	M. B. M. Co	
YOKOHAMA. In Port on 20th October, 1883.						
Alma	Nov. 18	Tibbey	Am. sch	52	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Bride	Oct. 6	Sutherland	Brit. bk	309	H. MacArthur	
E. v. Beaulieu	Nov. 20	Oetting	Ger. bk	336	Grosser & Co	
Gloaming	Sept. 13	Dunsmore	Brit. sh	1498	C. & J. Trading Co	
Guam	Aug. 23	Marns	Brit. sch	294	Master	
Halldon Hall	Oct. 20	Leighton	Brit. sh	1416	C. Illies & Co	
Sagitta	Sept. 9	Taylor	Brit. bk	579	Frazar & Co	London
Sattara	Oct. 16	Jenkins	Brit. bk	940	Max Raspe & Co	
Sooloo	Oct. 20	Balke	Brit. bk	350	M. B. S. S. Co	

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
MANILA. In Port on 1st October, 1883.						
Amoy	Sept. 26		Ger. sch	315	Smith, Bell & Co	Channel
Auguste	Oct. [illegible]		Fren. bk	870	Peele, Hubbell & Co	S. Francisco
Bowfell	Oct. 1		Brit. sh	1092	Ker & Co	
Cyprus	Sept. 29		Brit. sh	1392	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Iloilo
Elise	July 13		Ger. sh	1348	Macleod & Co	
Granlea	Sept. 21		Amr. sh	1215	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
H. A. Litchfield	Aug. 18		Amr. bk	633	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
H. Bremer	Sept. 8		Ger. sch	312	Smith, Bell & Co	Channel
Ida	July 20		Brit. [illegible]	353	Holliday, Wise & Co	
John Nicholson	July 13		Brit. [illegible]	[illegible]	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Liverpool
Pepita	July 12		Span. bk	[illegible]	A. Reyes & Co	
Polynesian	Aug. 24		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Ker & Co	New York
Undine	Aug. 18		Ger. bk	938	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool
CEBU.						
Filadelphia	Aug. 28		Aust. bk	630	Macleod & Co	New York
Friedlander	Aug. 2		Ger. sch	1637	Macleod & Co	United States
Hermann	Aug. 1		Ger. bk	458	Macleod & Co	Put back
Joe Rauers	Aug. 17		Ger. bk	889	Macleod & Co	Channel
ILOILO.						
H. G. Johnson	Sept. 25		Amr. bk	1080	Ker & Co	Boston
BANGKOK. In Port on 13th October, 1883.						
Advance	July 6	Dethlefsen	Siam. bk	330	Poh Seng	
Aline	June 14	Schmiegelow	Siam. sch	347	Wang Lee	
Ann Armytage	Oct. 1	Gracey	Brit. bk	417	Borneo Co., Limited	
Aurora	Oct. 7	Milne	Brit. bk	294	Ban Hong Chan	
Billy Simpson	Oct. 1	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Lee Hong Lee	
Bua Pan	Mar. 2	—	Siam. sh	574	Poh Hee	Laid up
Caroline	Oct. 10	Michelsen	Ger. sch	273	E. Bonneville	
C'ron Kamrye	Sept. 26	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	480	Poh Hee	
China	Mar. 8	—	Siam. bg	199	Chesua Pan	Laid up
Diamond City	Sept. 11	Spender	Siam. bk	261	Poh Chin Soo	
Envoy	May 24	Hofft	Siam. bk	330	Hongmoh	
Falcon	Aug. 28	Evans	Siam. bk	368	Kwong Hong	
G. Brentini	Oct. 11	Bisso	Ital. bk	542	Order	
Hei Cheong	Aug. 29	Plettner	Brit. bk	325	Windsor Redlich & Co	
Hero	Mar. 31	Dalskobbes	Siam. bg	176	Chinese	
K. H. Caseng	Sept. 8	Likeng	Siam. sch	175	Chesua Pow	
Kim Chye Seng	Oct. 5	Chinese	Siam. sch	238	Chesua Tit	
Koon Lee	Oct. 6	Hansen	Siam. sch	242	Phya Nakon	
Mercury	May 14	Hennings	Siam. bg	102	Chinese	
Queen of E'land	Sept. 13	Otten	Siam. sh	51[illegible]	Poh Chin Soo	
Rajah	Oct. 8	Chinese	Brit. sch	63	H. Abdul Tyeb	
Rapid	Sept. 26	Steinbring	Siam. bk	419	Wang Lee	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Yokohama
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. E. Tracey	Yokohama
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Singapore
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Hongkong
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Commander H. W. Hill	Cruising
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Austruther	Shanghai
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. F. J. J. Elliott	Hongkong
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Commander Gamble	Hongkong
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn	Nagasaki
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Singapore
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Pechili
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	830	Commander E. Hotham	Shanghai
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Com. C. R. Harris	Cruising
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	600	Com. Hon. F. Vereker	Singapore
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	In reserve	Hongkong
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Chefoo
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Hongkong
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. C. Lindsay	Yokohama
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abrock	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Chefoo
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempff	Kobe
Africa	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Alexieff	—
Cher	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Lafon	Hongkong
D. of Edinburgh	Russian ironclad	18	900	Captain Giers	Yokohama
Enterprise	American corvette	6	900	Commander Barker	Shanghai
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchau	Vladivostock
Essex	American gun-vessel	6	1200	Capt. McCormack	Nagasaki
Hamelin	French cruiser	—	—	Capt. Roustan	Hongkong
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klau[illegible]	Canton
Juniata	American corvette	8	—	[illegible] P. F. Harrington	Canton
Korsaint	French corvette	—	375	[illegible]	Hongkong
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	750	[illegible]	Hongkong
Legaspi	Spanish transport	—	—	Captain R. Valenti	Shanghai
Leipzig	German corvette	16	4800	Captain Herbig	Nagasaki
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Rouvier	Canton
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Cotton	Korea
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tatarinoff	Nagasaki
Naesdnik	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Kalagerass	Yokohama
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Opritchnik	Russian cruiser	13	—	Capt. B. Ivassentzoff	Hongkong
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Taiwan
Pensacola	American frigate	—	—	Captain Eason	Yokohama
Plastoun	Russian corvette	3	—	Captain Poliansky	Saigon
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Skerrett	Yokohama
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—		Yokohama
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
St. Petersburg	Russian transport	6	—	Captain Sidenener	Vladivostock
Stosch	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholtz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Tourville	French frigate	27	—	Captain Bose	Yokohama
Triomphante	French corvette	14	—	Captain Baux	Shanghai
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Warleta	Manila
Vostnik	Russian cruiser	—	—	Captain Avelan	Vladivostock
Villars	French cruiser	15	600	Captain Dewatre	Shanghai
Volta	French corvette	—	—	Captain Fournier	Chefoo
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander von Raven	Shanghai

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	—	Hongkong
Choo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Canton
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	Hongkong
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hoi-tung-bung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	562	125	Chow Shoi	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yeng Yung Lin	Hongkong
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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